HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,097—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Rails, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Feb.	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th „	ARABIA	7903	—	—
27th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	—	—
12th „	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th „	MACEDONIA	10,500	—	—
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	—	—
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th „	EGYPT	7912	—	—
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
30th „	ARABIA	7903	—	—
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7899
14th „	MOLDAVIA	9500	—	—
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th „	PERSIA	7951	—	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and Lists of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OUMBEA	3,987	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,380	Fasetta	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,158	Guinnet	21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,139	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,139	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,236	18th Feb. 1904
GORIZIA	C. de Bernfeld	3,106	20th Mar. „
AUSTRIA	E. Callenbani	3,388	20th Apr. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	3,368	30th Apr. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 120.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 585. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	4,016	24th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 24, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th February, at 1 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th Feb., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSSEH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,300 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,300 tons, on or about 11th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	350	—	300	—
MARSEILLES	425	650	400	700	350	560
LIVERPOOL	450	850	470	750	400	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	480	—	525	—	450	—

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	4790	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4600	McFee	26th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	4609	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	4000	Bailey	12th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	3500	Knott	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4902	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PRINCE	3650	F. M'Kay	8th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	4500	A. Bux	23rd Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	4600	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	4790	Prowse	10th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	4200	Baily	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)

Agents—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles... „ 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £4 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 780. Suez, Rs. 150; Port Said, Rs. 180.

Return Tickets to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 550.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 560.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hale	6,725	26th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,528	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abree	5,036	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	4,438	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,181	18th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	5,253	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hale	6,725	31st „

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE **APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,**

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS.
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All Kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 1 anna; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 2 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to [illegible]. Reference charge [illegible].

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS	for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS	for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS	for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS	in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearance absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch. From Rs. 35.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. "Nutrient"—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT } AT 9-15
TO-NIGHT }

OUR PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES BY OUR STAR ARTISTES.

FRIDAY, THE 12TH FEBRUARY.
FIRST AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST.

A handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on the Pad, three times round the Ring, aided by the Mechanic.

SOUVENIR WEEK.
2 HANDSOME BICYCLES 2
Will be given away on
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13TH,
Bicycle Coupons will be given to all Holders of Tickets of Rs. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY FROM
TO-NIGHT.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15TH.
Presentation Night.

Handsome Trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockeys and Trainers of the Great Western Handicap.

SOUVENIR } MATINEE,
SOUVENIR } SATURDAY, FEB. 13TH,

Box Plan at Circus.
Hours Open:—10 to 12 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

POLO

PONIES Requiring I. P. A. Certificates must be at the BOMBAY STABLES on SUNDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, at 10-0-A.M., with the I. P. A. Fee of Rs. 10.

D. N. GRAHAM,
Hon. Secy., Polo.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

HOUR OF MEETING CHANGED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, already notified for WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock will take place on that date at 12 noon.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 11th February, 1904.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby Notified that SEPARATE LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM, in each of twelve Shops situated in various parts of the Town and Island of Bombay, for the period of one year from 1st April, 1904 to 31st March, 1905, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Town Custom House, Bombay, at 11-30 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1904.

2. Information concerning the conditions of Sale, of Licenses, and situations of the several Shops to be Sold can be obtained at the Office of the Assistant Collector of Abkari, Town Custom House.

C. GARY,
Collector.
Bombay, Collectors Office, Opium Department, 8th February, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SULLEMANJEE LUKHMANJI of Bombay, BORA MAHOMEDAN Inhabitant has, contracted TO SELL to our client Mr. JEHANGIR FRAMJI BOTTLIBOI the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the Buildings, Shops and Godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts, and the Courtyard admeasuring about thirty-three square yards Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No 1077 and Street Nos. 14, 16, 18, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of the Walter Simpson McClelland and the late John Campbell deceased and now of the abovenamed Lukmanji Sullemanji; on or towards the South by Green Street, on or towards the East by property belonging to His Highness the Aga Khan, and on or towards the West by the private passage and property formerly belonging to Haji Ismail Chutani and now of Bai Mariambai, widow of Haji Ismail Chutani, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor,

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office (at No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort), within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 10th day of February 1904.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION AT SHEPHERD ROAD COMPRISED IN THE BYCULLA SECTION MUNICIPAL WARD E.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme the limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 1312-75 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows, viz:—

On or towards the North:—Shepherd Road.
On or towards the East:—The Mounted Police Lines.
On or towards the South:—The Jewish Burial Ground.
and
On or towards the West:—Shepherd's Alms Houses.

The Office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme and a Map of the Area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours—Dated this 13th day of January, 1904.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & CO.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the matter of WILLIAM WATSON and PAUL PFLEIDERER, lately carrying on business as Bankers and Agents under the style of WILLIAM WATSON and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the property and outstandings of the abovenamed Firm have become vested in the Official Assignee of Bombay under a Vesting Order dated the 1st February, 1904, which has priority over any vesting order made thereafter by any other Court in India and that until further notice all property either immoveable or moveable belonging to the said Firm is required to be made over and all debts and moneys due are to be paid to the said Official Assignee of Bombay.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Assignee of Bombay.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most [illegible] cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality [illegible] of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Write for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
22, Broadway, MADRAS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

GRAND COMMAND NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Immediate presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON AND SUITE,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, 12TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND GALA GIFT NIGHT.
Complimentary Benefit tendered by the Management to that Intrepid Lion Tamer,
MISS ANNA DONAL,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
SIR JAMSETJEE JIJIBHOY, BART.,
on which occasion MISS ANNA DONAL will dance the Serpentine Dance in the Lion's Cage.
BYCYLE! BYCYCLE!! BYCYCLE!!!
A Splendid Bicycle given away
ON FRIDAY 12TH, ON FRIDAY 12TH,
Don't fail to be Present.
Everyone buying a ticket has an equal chance.

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SATURDAY 13TH.
WATCHES to be given away to the Children.
When Children will be admitted at Half Price.
Specially arranged programme to suit the little ones. Let them all come.

POSITIVELY THE LAST FIVE PERFORMANCES.
GRAND COMMAND NIGHT.
Performance Commences, at 9-30.
PRICES AS USUAL. PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.

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REUTERS OLD BUILDINGS,

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 15th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE HINDU EDUCATION FUND.

APPLICATIONS for LOANS from this Fund are INVITED from STUDENTS DESIROUS of COMPETING for the INDIAN CIVIL and MEDICAL SERVICES.

Open to Hindus of any caste or sect who have completed 18 years and passed at least the intermediate in Arts or L. M. & S. or any other similar University Examination.

Applicants must state the exact date of birth, past career, and ability to repay the money, and must append certificates of age, moral conduct, physical fitness, and guardian's consent.

Applications must reach the Undersigned before the end of February, 1904.

G. B. KHER, L. M. & S.,
Hony. Secretary.
Bombay, Kandeway, 3rd February, 1904.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A FURTHER ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME II.

WHEREAS a notification of a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. II), was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazettes" of the 22nd December, 1898, 29th December, 1898, and 5th January, 1899, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by inter alia a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act.

AND WHEREAS a Notification of an alteration of the said Scheme by the said Trustees was duly published under the provisions of the said Act in the "Bombay Government Gazettes" of the 1st August, 1901, 8th August 1901, and 15th August, 1901, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for sanction to the said Scheme as so altered such application being accompanied by inter alia a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same in accordance with the provisions of the said Sections,

AND WHEREAS it appears to the said Trustees that a further improvement can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme and the said Trustees have with a view to such improvement again altered the said Scheme.

AND WHEREAS the said scheme as so altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of certain land other than that specified in the aforesaid Schedules as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said scheme.

AND WHEREAS certain land specified in the said Schedules as proposed to be so acquired but of which possession has not been taken will not be required for the execution of the said scheme as so altered.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED pursuant to Sections 27 (1), 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act that the said scheme has been so again altered in divers parts and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the area comprised in the said altered scheme are as follows, viz.—

(a). On the North (proceeding from West to East)—part of Chandunwadi Lane, properties bearing Ward Nos. 3326 to 3331 and 3325 respectively, another part of Chundanwadi Lane, property bearing Ward No. 2032, a portion of property bearing Ward Nos. 2075 to 2079, part of Breach Candy Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 1981, 1982 and 1983 and 1934 respectively, a portion of property bearing Ward No. 1985, 1st Colbhat Lane, part of Kalkadevie Road properties bearing Ward Nos. 391, 395, 398, 413, 415, 1360, 1353 to 1357, 1351 and 1350 respectively, part of New Hanuman Lane, properties bearing Ward Nos. 1261 to 1267, 1253 to 1260, 1251, 1252 to 1255, 1515, 1513 and 1514, 1443, 1444, 1437 to 1431, 1434 and 1433 respectively, part of Old Hanuman Lane, a portion of property bearing Ward No. 13.7, properties bearing Ward Nos 244, 225 and 223 respectively, part of Shaik Memon Street, properties bearing Ward Nos. 1291 and 1292 1293, 1301, 1302, 1294, 1295, 1297, 1298, 1299 and 1200 respectively, part of Kitchen Garden Lane, properties bearing Ward Nos. 215, 214, 213, 212, 211, 210 and 209 respectively, part of Shaik Memon Street, properties bearing Ward Nos. 107, 3, 4 and 5 respectively, part of Pinjari Street, properties bearing Ward Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 respectively (all the beforementioned Ward Nos. being in Ward C) part of Syed Abdul Rahman Street, and properties bearing Ward Nos. 16 and 11 respectively in Ward B.

(b). On the East Part of Baloo Sarang Street in Ward B.

(c). On the South (proceeding from East to West part of Carnac Road (partly in Ward B and the remainder in Ward C) properties bearing Ward Nos. 1022, 1021, 1023, 1024, 1026, 1024, 1025, and 1022, respectively, another part of Carnac Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 872(3) 1036, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1038, 1045, 1046, 1039, to 1044, 872 (2) and 872 (1) respectively, another part of Carnac Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 891, 895, and 893, respectively, part of Picket Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 912, 913, 1081, 1085, 1086, 1087, and 385 respectively, part of Kalkadevie Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 1, 86, 2788, 2799, 2790, 2791, and 2792, 2793, and 2794, 2795, and 2796, 2797, 2798, and 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, to 2806, 2807, and 1974, respectively, part of Breach Candy Road, part of New Sonapore Lane, part of Charniwadi Lane, properties bearing Ward Nos. 2777 and 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782 and 2823, respectively, another part of Churniwadi Lane, properties bearing Ward Nos. 3341, and 2222 respectively, part of Chandanwadi Lane, and property bearing Ward No. 3271, (all the beforementioned Ward Nos. being in Ward C).

(d). On the West part of Queen's Road in Ward C.

The office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme as altered a Map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

The additional plots of land now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a red colour on the said map and are thereon surrounded by a green border line and are marked with the letters A, B, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J. and K respectively.

The Plots of land specified in the abovementioned Schedules as proposed to be acquired but which will not now be required for the execution of the said Scheme as so altered are distinguished by a green colour on the said map and are thereon surrounded by a blue border line and are marked with the letters K. L. M. and N. respectively.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1904.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

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NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY INCLUDING TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.

THE AGENT, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of the 8th March, 1904, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. N.-W. Ry.
Samastipur, 1st February, 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of very valuable and rich Chandeliers, Pier-glasses, Furniture, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 831 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meheralibhoy v/s. Casumalli Meheralibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell, on the premises by Public Auction, in convenient lots, on Friday the 12th February 1904, at 2 P. M., the stock-in-trade consisting of rich chandeliers, pier-glasses, fairy lights, bracket mirrors table ornaments, chandelier and lamp fittings, plated ware, cutlery, glass-ware, China-ware, earthenware, hall carpets, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, bentwood chairs, flagstaffs, shop furniture, &c. lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 250.

Catalogues published and Property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th February, 1904.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902	£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902	£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Price Rs. 20. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established. 1878.

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ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

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KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

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A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons, Rs. 30-0 nett.

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BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
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PEARSE & CO.,
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BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
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Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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2 Years	5½ per cent. per annum.
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

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Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent, Consols .... £86 3-4 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes .... £96 = — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan .... £103 1-2 = — 1-2
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £64 = — 1-4

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 26 1-4 = + 5-16
2 months hence .... 25 15-16 = + 5-16
Spot in New York .... 56 3-4 = + 5-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·21 = + 2 1-2
Berlin „ .... 20·51 1-4 = + 3-4
New York Demand .... 4·85 2-4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 4 = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills .... 3 1-8 = + 1-8
6 „ „ .... 3 1-4 = unchanged
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills .... 3 1-2 = + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 3-4 = + 1-8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans .... 2 1-4 = + 1-8
7 day market loans .... 2 3-8 = + 1-8

METALS—
Copper Braziers £67-10 unchanged.
Yellow Metal 6—1-4.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6 unchanged.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-3 + 6d.
Basic Steel Bars £4-18-0 — 1s.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 5 Sellers = — 1-2

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Buyers. 33s. 6d. = — 3d. Steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 nominal.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales, 4,000. Spot 7·52 plus 44. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-4 plus 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports 29,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·30 plus 39	7·32 plus 40	7·33 plus 40
May-June. 7·34 plus 40	June-July 7·33 plus 40	July-Aug. 7·33 plus 41
Aug.-Sept. 7·18 plus 42	Sept.-Oct. 6·53 plus 37	Oct.-Nov. 6·23 plus 36

In New York—
Receipts at the Port 17,000
Do. last year 40,000
Exports to Great Britain .... nil
Do. do Continent .... nil
Mid-Uplands .... 14·25 unchanged
Futures, month of March .... 13·67 — 78
Do. do. July .... 13·05 — 85

In New Orleans—
Spot .... unquotable
Futures, month of May .... 13·00 — 82
Do. do. August .... 12·55 — 100
Tone at close .... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, February 9th, 1904:—

Cotton	17,233	bales.
Wheat	20,151	cwts.
Linseed	4,075	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,377	„
Gingellyseed	20,030	„
Poppyseed	411	„
Groundnuts	4,625	„
Castorseed	519	„
Rice	6,693	„
Myrabollams	7,911	„
Cottonseed	652	„
Mowraseed	30	„
Gram	3,703	„
Joowar	3,837	„
Maize	1,632	„

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T.T. .... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Bank Demand .... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 13-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 17-32d
French Francs 3 do do 172 1-4
Marks 3 do do 140
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 131
Shanghai 30 do do 185 1-2
Japan 30 do do ...... nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone unsettled.
Cash .... Rs. 94·10
1st Settlement 3rd March „ 94·10

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 22nd Dec. 6 do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan. 7 do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	5	12	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat „ ...	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	12	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	12	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	4	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	8	0
25 per cent. „ ...	30	12	0
50 per cent. „ ...	29	8	0
Black Kutnee „ ...	26	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Pissi 91 per cent. Rs. 29-12
Club No. 1 „ „ 29-0
Hard Red „ „ 23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales .... 4,000 bales.
Imports .... 13,000 „

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
6·86 —44	6·88 —41	6·89 —41
May-June 6·90 —44	June-July. 6·89 —44	July-Aug. 6·89 —44
Aug-Sept 6·74 —44	Sept-Oct 6·30 —23	Oct.-Nov. 5.95 —28

COTTON.—Our local cotton market is steady owing to a moderate inquiry from exporters and local mills and prices are from Rs. 3 to 5 higher than yesterday. The Sutta market is also steady, good M. G. Broach for 25th March delivery closing at Rs. 266 after having declined to Rs. 260 this morning.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	228	212	204	Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	228	216	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	228	216	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	244	238	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	224	214	...	do
Jalgaum do.	226	216	...	do
Khandwa do.	244	239	...	do
Khamgaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. Akola do. do.	245	239	...	do
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	266	250	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	248	242	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	251	245	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	283	...	262	March
Do. (M.-G.)	280	...	...	April
Bhownugger M.-G.)	255	245	...	May
Do. (M.-G)	252	242	...	„
Muttia (M. G.)	234	224	...	February
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	261	May.
Westerns	...	...	246	„

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	Nil.
The Manchester Market has been	easier
2 3-4 per cent Consols	87 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	96
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64
Bar Silver	26 1-4

THE Federal Postmaster-General is endeavouring to establish a motor mail service in Tasmania, commencing with the route between Hobart and Launceston. The postal authorities in Melbourne have been instructed to obtain quotations for an experimental motor from Europe and America. It has been found that most of the Australian roads are suitable for motor work, save in heavy weather.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BHAVNAGAR.

BIRTH.

SHOOBRIDGE—February 7, at Bhavnagar, to Mr and Mrs J. O. Shoobridge, a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARMAN—February 5, at Moorlah, Chumparan, the wife of A L Harman of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water 7-23m., 9-6a. Low water, 2-3m., 1-48
B. L. H. parade, Queen's Statue, 7 a. m.
First Criminal Sessions.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.
Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock instead of at 10.

FORT COACH FACTORY.—Mr. Pestonjee B. Press, proprietor of the Fort Coach Factory, has been appointed coach builder in ordinary to H. E. Lord Lamington. Mr. Press has enjoyed this distinction under previous Governors and enjoys the patronage of several leading Native Chiefs and Princes and gentry of Bombay city and the Presidency.

APPEAL IN A TRADE-MARK CASE.—On the Appellate Side of the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, yesterday, Mr. Branson, on behalf of Isabhai Kadarbhai Savai, who was convicted by Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate the other day, on a charge of infringing a trade-mark and sentenced to six months and one day's imprisonment, applied to file on appeal from the Magistrate's decision, and to liberate his client on bail pending the hearing of the appeal. Their Lordships admitted the appeal and made an order for bail.

THEFT AT THE OPIUM WAREHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ghandy, of the Opium and Abkari Department, charged Bhura Akbar, a Mahomedan, with the theft of twenty-eight tolas of opium from the Government Opium Wrehouse. Mr. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared from the evidence that about two o'clock on Friday afternoon, the accused, who was working as a day labourer at the warehouse was searched on suspicion by Kashiram Opium peon No. 29, and the opium was found concealed in his dhoter. Subsequently the accused was placed before Mr. Ghandy, to whom he said he took the opium from the warehouse without permission. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

STORY OF A STOLEN WATCH.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sicunderkhan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Ramchandra Balu, a Hindu, with the theft of a watch valued at Rs. 40 belonging to Mr. Ignatius De Monte, a book-keeper at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. It appeared from the evidence that on the 29th December last, when the complainant reached home from his office at about 7-30 p.m., he missed the watch from his pocket. He made no complaint to the police. On the 3rd instant the accused was arrested on suspicion by p. c. 1151 K, while disposing of another watch at Null Bazar. The accused made a statement, which went to show that he had given the watch in question to one Rawsing in exchange for the watch, which he was trying to dispose of. Rawsing was thereupon traced out and the watch was recovered from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he had picked the pocket of the complainant and stolen the watch from it. He admitted one previous conviction also. The Magistrate sentenced the man to receive eighteen stripes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR JAKERIA MUSJID.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a three-storyed chawl in Musjid Bunder Road, and as a result the entire building was destroyed, and damage to the extent of Rs. 53,000 was caused. The ground floor of the chawl was divided into several compartments and was in the occupation of dealers in preserved fruit, bidi, iron and mats. The upper floors were inhabited by twenty-five tenants. The building which formed the apex end of Dhobie Gully belonged to Mr. Purshotumrao Mungaldas. The fire originated in the fruit shop in the central compartment of the ground floor. The shop belongs to one Ibrahim Jamal who appears to have closed it at midnight and retired to rest. He had however left a lamp, suspended hanging from the ceiling, burning. It is said that the lamp flared up by a gust of wind and set the canvas ceiling on fire. Dense volumes of smoke were then seen issuing from the place by some passersby in the street. They immediately raised an alarm, which awoke the shopkeeper Ibrahim. When Ibrahim found the ceiling above the lamp on fire, he got frightened and ran out of the shop. At that time the flames were confined to such a small compass that had the man kept his wits about him and called in outside assistance, they would have been put out. The people in the street, however, continued raising the alarm of fire, which awoke the tenants who had just time enough to leave the building. By this time the police were informed of the occurrence and Inspector Morris with a number of policemen was quickly on the scene. The fire brigade stations were at once communicated with, but by the time the steam engines arrived, the whole building was ablaze. The structure being a very old one the flames spread with such tremendous rapidity and obtained such a firm hold of the building that to save it was almost impossible. For some time the fire engines were unable to do anything owing to the insufficient pressure of water in the main, but a sufficient supply was soon obtained and the fire brigade succeeded in getting the flames under control before half past 3 o'clock in the morning. The whole building was destroyed and nothing remained but the bare walls. As the house was in a most congested part of the town, and was in one of the busiest centres of a large crowd people assembled on the road to witness the conflagration. The police however preserved order excellently. The damage done by the destruction of the building is estimated at Rs 40,000 and that caused to the tenants at Rs 13,000. The building has been insured at Rs. 40,000 with the Atlas Insurance Company.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	7	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	19	16	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	14	36
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	3	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	14	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	8	4	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	12
Total	75	66	130
Total plague deaths to date	165,681	117,525	
Same date last year	111	116	227

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 9th February, was as under:—Chief Medical Officer, Srinagar, 213 doses.

THE following articles, says the American Consul at Rouen, cannot be found in this city of more than 150,000 inhabitants: Chewing gum, canned oysters, grits, laundry machinery, molasses, canned corn, sweet potatoes, rubber stamps, barber chairs, spring window shades, and lamps. The exports from this district to the United States have trebled within the last two years. The increase is mostly in hatter's fur, rabbit skins, and paper stock.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

ALLEGED BIGAMY BY A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.

The trial of Fatmabee, woman, who was charged with bigamy, was continued before his lordship and the same common jury. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused.

Kazi Sirazuddin was examined by the defence to prove that accused had been married to Fancalkar about sixteen years ago.

His lordship said he would direct the jury that under the circumstances the offence of bigamy could not lie. In directing the jury, his lordship remarked the case was a curious one, but as accused was already a married woman when she married the present complainant, there could be no bigamy in her re-marrying her first husband and he must direct them to bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

A verdict of "not guilty" was returned, and the accused was acquitted.

His lordship: I must thank you Mr. Wadia, for having assisted the Court by taking up the defence of this poor woman.

FRAUDS BY A HINDU MUKADAM.

Lakhmidas Naronji, a cotton merchant and Mukadam at present undergoing a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by Mr. Justice Crowe on Saturday, on his being convicted on a charge of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of over seven hundred cotton bales belonging to the firm of Savaram Khulshachand, was brought up to answer to two more similar charges in respect of which he stood committed.

Mr. Davar informed his lordship that his learned friend Mr. Taleyarkhan had informed him of his client's intention to plead guilty to the two charges pending against him, and added that he was instructed to apply to the court for mercy. Mr. Taleyarkhan was not present; but he would say that he had assured Mr. Taleyarkhan that the prosecution in both the cases were not desirous to be vindictive towards the accused. Mr. Davar stated that the prosecution would think the accused adequately punished by the sentence already passed on him. What further sentence was to be passed on him was in the discretion of the Court, with which neither prosecution nor counsel could interfere, but he was instructed to say the complainants in these two cases did not wish to press for a heavy punishment.

Mr. Davar applied under Section 517 for the disposal of the goods. He said three courses were open to the Court.—To make an order; to refer to the Magistrate to dispose of the cotton bales; or, in the case of a doubtful question of law as to property rights in these, to refer the parties to a civil court. It was, however, only fair to the Bank of Bombay to say that there were very nice questions of law for their having claimed property in the goods and so were there other points in favour of the complainants. In Savaram's case there was a suit already pending between the Bank and Savaram's firm; therefore, he made no application in that case. But there were no suits pending in the other cases, and if his lordship thought there were questions of law involved, he would refer the parties to a civil court; otherwise make an order now.

His lordship thought it was a right order to make under the circumstances to refer the parties to a civil court.

Later, Mr. Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the prisoner, pleaded guilty to the charges, and said he was informed of the statement made by his learned friend at an early stage, and he would say that he himself could not have done better in behalf of the accused. He prayed the Court would not pass on the accused any sentence so as to materially, increase the term he was now undergoing. He hoped his lordship would accede to this request, but at the same time he might mention of there being a difficulty in the adoption of the course under Section 397 of the Code, which stated the other sentences should run after the expiration of the sentence the accused was undergoing. There were precedents in this Court of sentences having been made to run concurrently, but then there was also the Section. In order to carry out the formalities required by the Section, he would ask the Court to sentence the accused to one day's imprisonment in each case.

Accused having pleaded guilty to the charges, the Judge sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Hassan Didar Dalal, a Mahomedan, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in having on the 27th December last caused the death of one Shaik Sulleman Snaik Ahmed. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. M. M. Murzban appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case appear to be these. The deceased lived in Chand Kassai Gully near the Crawford Market. About 2 p. m., on the 27th December last, the deceased left his house for a walk with a friend named Shaik Oosman Shaik Ibrahim, and after visiting several places they were going along the public road to see a mosque at Madanpura, when they heard some one behind them using abusive language to the deceased, who was suddenly struck two blows with a stick, one in the forehead and another over the left eye. His companion was also struck a blow and seeing the deceased fall to the ground, he ran to call a policeman. On his return to the spot where the deceased was lying in a pool of blood, he saw a large crowd assembled, but the assailant had disappeared. Sometime afterwards in January last, he was arrested in connection with another case, when he was identified as the person who had committed the assualt on the deceased.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. It appeared that the deceased had fallen in the footpath a few paces distant from a water pipe.

Dr. H. A. Lafond, house surgeon in the Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, deposed to the injuries on the person of the deceased man, Shaik Suleman Ahmed, when he was brought by policeman No 1716 at 5 p.m. on 27th December. The Shaik was quite unconscious, he could not be roused, his pupils were dilated, his extremities were cold, and his pulse was feeble. He never regained consciousness, and died early on the morning of the 29th, at 12-40 a.m. A post-mortem was held on the 30th at 6-30 a.m.

The Judge: The post-mortem was held thirty hours afterwards.

The Witness: The Coroner's inquest was held the same morning after he had made the post-mortem.

Question by Mr. Weldon: Witness said, among other injuries, there was a star-shaped fracture about the size of the palm of the hand, consisting of eight pieces of bone, on the left side of the skull. There was a large quantity of clotted blood on the upper and left side of the brain, also in the substance of the brain. Death was due to fracture of the vault of the skull and cerebral hœmorrhage. As there was pressure on the brain, it was likely the deceased had convulsions, and some of the injuries would have been consequent on those convulsions or on struggles on the ground. All the wounds and injuries could have been caused by a fall.—Mr. Murzban asked him to go and see the place, and showed him the place, where the incident was supposed to have occurred; there was one other condition in which the injuries might have been inflicted. If the deceased was at a distance of five or six feet from a projecting object, and if he was given a blow with a stick and losing consciousness he shot up as a dead weight towards and came in contact with, the projecting object, he was likely to get the injuries. It would be easier to cause those injuries with a weighty stick like the one shown to him in Court. Had the fracture been caused by a stick the skin would have been peeled off, but if he had a fez on his head like the one shown this would not have been.

Cross-examined witness said he was taken to see the place by Mr. Murzban half an hour before he went to the Police Court. Mr. Murzban travelled in his victoria and witness in his.

Re-examined, witness said if the deceased received a blow on the back of the head, another and severer blow when he turned round, and then fell down, and bumped his head, the injuries would be caused. The fracture would be caused more by a blow from a bamboo stick than by a fall.

The Sessions were here adjourned till this morning.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has recovered almost everywhere. The barometer is about normal in the South and in excess in the North.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The day temperature is from 7° to 11° in excess of normal in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar, while the night temperature is from 7° to 8° in defect at Rapur, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. The maximum varied from 93° at Surat to 74° at Lahore, and the minimum from 72° at Negapatam to 41° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Cochin and Poona.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is fine and almost settled.

Simla report of the 6th February states that a large group of spots was appearing on the 5th near the north-east limb of the sun.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WARI BUNDER OVERBRIDGE.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 2nd inst.

The following note by the Chairman, relating to the Wari Bunder overbridge was submitted:—

Under the settlement arrived at in 1894 the Railway Company were to build the bridge (34 spans of 31-33 feet, width of roadway 50 feet) spanning the whole yard and estimated to cost Rs. 5 00 000; the Port Trust were to make the south approach (Rs. 2,11,000) and the road from Mazagon to Kala Chowkey (Rs. 2 46,083) and in addition to contribute towards the Municipal section in the shape of land for a burial ground and cash to the extent of Rs. 1,56,500, making the total Port Trust share Rs. 6,1 3583, and the Municipality were to make the new road northwards from the bridge (Rs. 7, 66,200) and their total share, deducting the Port Trust contribution came to Rs. 6,09 700.

But it was found immediately that the south approach to the bridge to be made by the Trustees required alteration, as it was essential in the then condition of things to provide for railway connections under the south approach between the Docks and the Firewood Compound west of the Frere Road. The plans and estimates were revised accordingly. The alteration involved increased expense in construction and the appropriation of a larger area of building ground to the purpose of the approach, thus:—Estimate as above works, Rs. 1,01 501; value of land Rs. 1,09 240, total Rs. 2,10,747. Revised estimate work Rs. 1,57,050, value of land Rs. 2 36 200, total 3,93 250.

The estimated cost of construction, Rs. 1,57,050 plus Rs. 15,705 (10 per cent.) for Establishment, Workshop and Stores=Rs. 1,72,755, was included in the loan raised by the Trustees in 1893, and this amount is still held in reserve for expenditure on the work.

In the meantime the scheme for the Port Trust Railway was brought forward. As originally contemplated, the Goods Depot was to be at Mazagon, but as the Railway was to run parallel to the site of the bridge it would, if accepted entail such alteration in the arrangement of the Wari Bunder Yard as possibly to obviate the necessity for a bridge; and in these circumstances the construction of the bridge was deferred. The opinion expressed on behalf of the Port Trust was that the bridge would still be necessary, but that it was a question whether, as originally proposed, it should span the whole Goods Yard, or only a few (probably four) lines of rail until a decision on this point was arrived at, it was not, of course, feasible to proceed with the bridge. It was futher held that there was no occasion for changing the aligament of the bridge, namely, on the line in prolongation of the Frere Road.

Later on the Railway proposals underwent a modification. In place of having one large Goods Depot at Mazagon, it was proposed to deal with cotton there only, and to appropriate the portion of the present Wari Bunder Goods Yard, east of the Frere Road, as a Grain and Seeds Depot in connection with the Harbour Branch, the G. I. P. Yard being rearranged and extended southward on the west side of Frere Road. It was pointed out (Mr. Burke's opinion) that consequently the shunting of trains across the Frere Road would in this case practically cease: that an overbridge would, in all probability, be unnecessary and that the Frere Road could be carried through Wari Bunder on the level at a reduced cost and with great advantage to every one concerned and more particularly to the public, seeing that the steep gradients of the approaches to the bridge would be avoided. The project as thus modified after investigation by a Special Commission, was approved by Government, and the G. I. P. were called upon to submit a scheme for the sanction of the Government of India accordingly.

The London Board of the G. I. P. Railway Company agreed to the line being constructed as an integral part of their system and instructed their Officers here to settle the exact alignment and submit fresh estimates. They assented to the entire re-arrangement of their Goods Yard at Wari Bunder west of the Frere Road. They observed that the Frere Road Overbridge would not now be required, and withdrew the sanction previously accorded to it but added that certain lines from the yard across the Frere Road in to the Docks should be retained for precaution's sake.

The Railway Company's Officers in drawing up the fresh project under these instructions abandoned the proposal for a separate Grain Depot at Wari Bunder and reverted to the original proposal to have one large depot at Mazagon. The revison of the plans has been completed and the preparation of the project for re-arranging the Wari Bunder Goods Yard is to be taken in hand. It is still proposed that a connection across the Frere Road shall be maintained—in fact it is, I think, essential, and the Railway Officers, I know, agree in this. At least four lines should be provided for,—two for lines curving northwards to connect with the Branch from Mazagon and two for lines curving southwards to connect with the dock sidings—and I adhere to the opinion I expressed in 1897-98 (see para. 4 ante) that an overbridge will still be necessary and the most suitable location for it is on the line in prolongation of the present Frere Road. But it appears impossible to proceed with the Bridge until the proposal to re-arrange the yard has been worked out in full detail if not actually carried out, for the present sidings east of the Frere Road cannot be blocked until fresh sidings are provided west of the road to replace them.

The Board resolved that the G. I. P. Railway Co. should be reminded that the Board consider the overbridge is an essential part of the project and should be asked to make provision for it in the proposals for the re-arrangement of the Wari Bunder Yard now under their consideration.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 29th Jan. 1904.	Total from 1st April 1903 to 29th Jan. 1904.	For week ending 29th Jan. 1903.	Total from 1st April 1902 to 29th Jan. 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	910	21	847
Do. „ out of „	23	914	23	830
Do. transported	20	861	21	636
Do. attended to	2	65	1	55
Do. warped	...	12	...	41

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS—

	For week ending 29th Jan. 1904.	Total from 1st April 1903 to 29th Jan. 1904.	For week ending 29th Jan. 1903.	Total from 1st April 1902 to 29th Jan. 1903.
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	6	298	7	279
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	5	185	3	89
Total	11	483	10	386

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Oriental which is expected to arrive in Bombay from Aden, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lans, Miss	Prideaux, Mr G
Joyce, Mr B	Anderson Mr R
Pratt, Mr C	Sen, Mr S C
Williams, Lt. F T	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Daw, Mr R D	Thomson, Lt. G
Mann, Mr H H	Tennant, Capt. and Mrs
Brockway, Rev W G	Pollock, Miss M
Roche, Major H J	Besche, Mr A H
Sweet, Capt. E H	Paterson, Mr H
Cochrane, Miss M	Boyed, Mr J
Hartley, Mr L M and Mrs	daCosta, Dr F K and Mrs
Heaton, Mrs J J and Miss	Gordon Lt. C W E
Powell, Mrs H and Miss	Smith Mr H E
Dunsford, Lt. E H	Kidd, Mr W

FROM BRINDISI.

Robins, Mr F J	Mrs
Richards, Mr A	

FROM PORTSAID.

Melswen, Mr O N	Donnethorne, Mr S

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOWLS HANDICAP (SINGLES).

The following is the result of the draw for the Handicap Fowls competition (Singles).

FIRST ROUND.

(A) F A H East plus 4 vs D Revie plus 7
(B) A W Beale plus 7 vs D H Brand plus 4

SECOND ROUND.

(C) G W Gilchrist scr vs F H Greig plus 5
(D) G C Anderson plus 2 vs A Tosh plus 6
(E) R Fairnie plus 4 vs J Steven scr
(F) J Espen plus 2 vs Winner of A
(G) C M Gray scr vs Winner of B
(H) W Leid scr vs R H M Steven plus 6
(I) G B Adamson plus 3 vs H M Kendall plus 4
(J) T C Bayley plus 7 vs W J A Foulkes plus 7

THIRD ROUND.

(K) Winner of C vs Winner of D
(L) Winner of E vs Winner of F
(M) Winner of G vs Winner of H
(O) Winner of I vs Winner of J

SEMI FINAL.

Winner of K vs Winner of L
Winner of M vs Winner of O

1st round to be played by	Tuesday	the 16th inst.
2nd do	do	Tuesday the 23rd inst.
3rd do	do	Saturday the 27th inst.
4th do	do	Tuesday the 2nd March.
Final	do	Friday the 5th March.

Game 21; 4 bowls each player.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST,
Hon Secy for Bowls.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Saga, 699 tons, Captain E Nateri yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Haddon Hall, 1,657 tons, Captain E Degn, arrived in harbour to-day, from Busreh, 1st February in ballast.

THE steamer Afghan, 1,439 tons, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 39 deck passengers.

THE steamer Boscombe, 2,432 tons, Captain E A White, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Calcutta, 26th January, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3,170 tons, Captain L Y Archdeacon, arrived in harbour to-day, from Calcutta, 25th January, with a general cargo and Miss Claston, Miss Thomas and nine deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3, [illegible] Captain Johnson, sailed yesterday, for Hull via Karachi with general cargo, and Mrs E F George and 4 [illegible] passengers.

D [illegible]
MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain G M Montford, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr H A Jones, Mr and Mrs and Miss Fairweather—Miss Fuller and Mrs Logaden. For Shanghai—Mr R B Vania, Mr S T Cohn and Mr S Lewis. For Yokohama—Mr S W Cartwright. For Melbourne—Mrs Haight and infant Mr and Mrs W Holloway and Miss Wright. For Sydney—Rev Canon, and F N Hill.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Kerrakatta..Lt Comdr G C Corbett ..Gun boat.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Comdr Pelham	Royal Navy
H M S Porpoise	Comdr A J Hotham	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Kemp	Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100	...	...
Do No 102	...	...
Do No 103	...	...
Juba ... 134	Wilson	East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid	Craig	Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
India	7591	Plommer			M M & Co
Banca	3794	Ferguson			P & O Co
Goalpara	1358				M M & Co
Simla	2828	Summers			P & O Co
Sirsa	1675	Abbott			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Dulwich	2111	Dudley			W & A Graham & Co
Katoria	663				M M & Co
Tientsin	2553	Kenrick			P & O Co
Ulabrand	1269	Anderson			W & A Graham & Co
Zillah	2412	Rees			T Morrison & Co
Kangra	1478	Smith			M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2161	Skinner			M M & Co
Henry Bolckow	639	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Arroyo	2308	Plough			W & A Graham & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Robinson			M M & Co
Kasara	504	Hirst			M M & Co
Wardha	2563	Crookston			M M & Co
Assaye	4559	Dowell			Transport
Boscombe	2433	White			M M
Bezwada	3110	Archdeacon			M M
Nizam	2041	Bullen			F M & Co
Kerbella	1468	Watson			M M & Co
Heim	758	Erihsen			A T Exma

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Merton Hall	2768	Prowse	Karachi	17-2	K Nixon & Co
B	Havraise	3408	Caston	Havre	15-2	K Nixon & Co
D	Clane Macintyre	3051	Fishenden	Mor'goa	16-2	F M&Co
F	Othello	3327	Johnson	Karachi	10-2	F M & Co
K	Wharfedale	1853	Alexander	Cannanore	12-2	M M & Co
L	Puri	287	Ahmed	N F	N F	Shpd & Co
N	Lismore	2277	Sloane	Genoa	19-2	W & A G & Co
P	Lena	2679	Dale	Balfast	13-2	Ralli Bros
Q	Somali	1622	Volkertsen	Zanzibar	12-2	A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	513	Mohamed	Mangalore	12-2	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Indura	2897	Carruthers	Antwerp	13-2	F M & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	15-2	F R S N Co
4	Ischia	2784	Maganzini	China	17-2	F Crocco
6	Peninsular	2949	Cubitt	Aden	13-2	P & O Co
7	Waudby	2580	Finny	Trieste	13-2	A L S N Co
8	Afghan	1439	Dexter			H C Jocsub
9	Lowenburg	3726	Pffeiffer	Karachi	15-2	Glade & Co
10&11	Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker	Antwerp	20-2	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	20-2	P & O Co
15	Haddon Hall	1657	Degn			J Mackintosh & Co
16	Bombay	2049	Chapman	Dunkirk	13-2	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Boscombe s	White	Calcutta, Jan 26
	Afghan s	Dexter	Mauritius
10	Haddon s	Degn	Busreh, Feb 1
	Bezwada s	Archdeacon	Calcutta, Jan
	R I M S Canning	Wilson	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Pundit s	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c
	Coromandel s	Montford	Shanghai, &c
	Saga s	Natvig	Bangkong
	Othello s	Johnson	Hull via Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Haddon Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Kobe on the 9th inst.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 11.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

At 2-30 p.m.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

Testamentary Suit.

128 0—Dikshit and D—Bhagvandas Walji vs Bai Gangaba and others—Mansukhlal J and H

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

298,02—Payne and Co—The Bodiche Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

1-02—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The Owners of S S Aarvak—Smetham B and N—Admiralty Suit.

509,03—Tyabji D and Co—Mocsabhai Mohomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Sajan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

Judgment on Question of Amendment.

502-01—J C G Bowen—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

212-02—Wadia and Ghandy—Jivanji Dinshaw Ghandy and another vs Vurjivandas Cursondas and another—Mulji B B and Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th February.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—
No. 2 Coy (Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.)
To-day Thursday at 8-45 p. m.—10" R M L Gun Drill.
E E Coy (Town Hall compound)
To-day Thursday at 6-30 p. m. Squad drill and lectures.
2. The proficiency class for No. 1 Coy will meet at the Town Hall compound to-day at 6-30 p. m.
3. A meeting of No 2 Coy will take place at the Head Quarters Nesbit Lane at 8-45 p. m. to-day (Thursday the 11th Instant.)

All members of the Company are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following special cup Races will be sailed on Saturday the 13th February 1904.

A class Handicap Race for a cup presented by Dr F. M. Gibson. Start in the time in hand scratch yacht at 3 p m. Course No 4 Reversed followed by No 2.—Distance 14·2 miles.

B class Handicap Race for a cup presented by Dr F M Gibson. Start in the time in hand scratch yacht at about 3-15 p. m. Course No 3 Reversed followed by north Karanja and home—Distance 11 7 miles

Tomtit class and Handicap Race for a cup presented by Dr F M Gibson Start at about 3-20 p m. Course No 3 Reversed followed by No 1—Distance 9 miles

Ship's Boat Race Service Rig Start at 3-30 p m Course No 3 Reversed—Distance 7·1 miles

Entries for the above races with the exceptions of Tomtit class which are already closed close to morrow noon (Friday) the 12th instant

Manœuvres for to-day have been postponed owing to a number of boats being up for cleaning.

THE
WAR
IF
DECLARED

Will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

JERSEYS
BALACLAVAS
SOCKS
CARDIGANS
UNIFORM CLOTHS
SERGES
WORSTEDS
FLANNELS
SHIRTS
UNDER CLOTHING
GREATCOATS
BLANKETS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we cannot, therefore, afford to submit shoddy to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to COMMANDING OFFICERS that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
Send for Regimental Price List.

KOSSI SILK! KOSSI SILK!!
KOSSI SILK!!!
FOR LADIES' BLOUSES AND GENT'S SUITS.
One Piece is made to make 2 SUITS.
FRESH STOCK FOR THE COMING SEASON
NEW PATTERNS,
Please write for Samples, to make your selections from, to
Messrs. N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
BENARES CANTONMENT,
Or to their Agent,
MR. JEHANGIR BEGAMJI MISTRY,
M. Lala's House,
21, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

DON'T
FORGET
That a really First Class PIANO by BROADWOOD,
COLLARD,
BRINSMEAD,
KNAKE,
does not cost more than Pianos by unknown makers. S. ROSE & Co., hold the best selection of Pianos in India.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

TOWN HALL.

A GRAND CONCERT,
In aid of the G.T. HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
will be held on
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH,
AT 9-30 P. M.,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. the GOVERNOR and
LADY LAMINGTON.

Tickets—Rs. 3 each
May be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 45, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THOS. COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902	
ISSUED FOR	£2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WHO IS WAITING THERE?

WE are your most humble servants; requesting all of you to buy nothing but English Manufacturing Goods; they are good in appearance and CHEAP in Price. With a view to increase the popularity of our English Goods in this Country, we will give

CASH Rs. 5,000
TO THE PURCHASER OF A

	Rs.	a.
GENTLEMAN'S CHAIN	1	4
SET OF STUDS with SOLITAIRES	1	8
LADY'S MUFF CHAIN	2	0
PURE SILVER PENCIL	2	4
ENGLISH-MADE TIMEPIECE	3	4
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)		
English Palankeen Timepiece	4	4
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)		
LADY'S or GENT'S SILVER WATCH	7	8

We will present free Prize Tickets to our Customers up to the 13th February, 1904, the drawing will be held on the 20th February 1904 on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the Public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

				Rs.
1 Prize	Cash			1,000
1 Do.	Gold Watch			300
1 Do.	Cash			100
20 Prizes	"	Rs.	20 each	400
100 Do.	"	"	10 "	1,000
200 Do.	"	"	6 "	1,200
200 Do.	"	"	5 "	1,000
523 Prizes			Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System only
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

SOME one will doubtless be hanged or shot over the first casualty to the Russian ships at Port Arthur. Directly diplomatic relations were suspended they should have cleared for action and have dropped all torpedo-nets, especially lying at anchor in the outer roads. The Russian Commander-in-Chief devoted his attention to the landing of troops at the Yalu River for Yongampho, where they cannot possibly be required for some time to come, instead of making sure that his ships were ready for the first stages of the conflict. Seeing that the Commander-in-Chief is an Admiral the omission is all the more inexcusable. We are not yet told in what manner the Tsarevitch, Retvisan, and Pallada were damaged; and it is highly probable that few details wil reach us for some time, but they are sufficiently damaged as to require heavy repairs and the preliminary of refloating them from the beach will be a work of time. Monday night's work was expensive to them. Russia's available naval force in the Far East only comprised seven battleships: four armoured and a few unarmoured cruisers. And of these almost a half are already put out of action. The Tsarevitch and the Retvisan are perfectly new and of the finest of Russian warships. The former is very heavily armoured and internally has two vertical bulkheads of four inches in thickness running the whole length of the ship's side. These are of Krupp armour, and above the armour deck proper is a second deck four inches thick. The entire space between these two decks is filled with coal. The Retvisan is similarly protected and almost equally heavily armed; while the Pallada, like the Diana and Aurora, is sheathed and coppered and was built four years ago primarily as a commerce-destroyer, and though not one of the most formidable is one of the newest and fastest Even before this disaster in heavy armament and in speed Japanese battleships compared very favourably with their Russian rivals, and, as was shown the other day by a naval expert, the value of these two important elements in manœuvring—the capacity to strike at a distance and to move faster than the opponent—is increased by the uniformity of the guns used. The Japanese cruisers are of high speed and superior in weight of ordnance to the great majority of the corresponding Russian ships, which vary greatly in their power. Then Japan's smaller cruisers are far superior in number and armament to those of Russia and her torpedo and destroyer fleet is incomparably greater, being 101 against Russia's 27.

Japan's naval advantages do not end here. For manœuvring in home waters with an abundant provision of coaling stations and repairing docks the Japanese fleet is admirably adapted. Russia has only the docks at Port Arthur as a base, and these are not yet equipped for the rapid repair of a fleet during a naval campaign. Indeed, with the entrance blocked by the sunken ships, the docks will, for some time at all events, be unavailable, and after that they will be taxed to the utmost limit of their resources. Again, the Japanese have had but recent experience in naval warfare and understand the best methods of effecting rapid repairs, while the Russian navy is still inexperienced and a ship crippled in southern Korean waters would almost inevitably fall a prey whilst limping the way home to Port Arthur. As was long ago foretold, the first act in the war is a struggle for the command of the sea, and the offensive therefore lay with Japan. The attack at Port Arthur was certainly not anticipated, but rather a general concentration off Nagasaki. We may take it, although very little information has reached us lately as to the movements of Russian ships of war, that few were left to become ice-bound at Vladivostock. If not, they will run an enormous risk of being cut off, torpedoed or captured while running the Korean straits. This risk it would be almost imperative to take, as to make a great detour to avoid it could only be effected at an enormous expenditure of coal. The expressed Russian intention was to issue forth from Port Arthur in full strength to give battle to the Japanese fleet in a great naval action off Chemulpho, which port the Japanese seem to have used for the disembarkation of troops prior to utilising the railway for their carriage north for an advance against the Russian land forces. Japan's tactics were perfectly sound, and having crippled Port Arthur she will also be able to put obstacles in the way of the reinforcing squadron now steaming out to join the land forces.

Russia has lost her opportunity of inflicting such a defeat on the Japanese naval forces as would prevent the landing of troops in Korea. She has also left her remaining ships to the mercy of Japanese destroyers. Various speculative writers foretold a blockade of Port Arthur. But that such a movement would be resorted to there was very much doubt. The coaling difficulty will necessitate the Japanese keeping their battle squadron within easy reach of a port under their own control, and it will be further necessary to keep a watch on their own coasts lest a detached squadron from Vladivostock or the reinforcements shall harass their undefended ports. Those who count on the absolute triumph of Japan tell us that after having utilised their superior docking accommodation to repair such of their fleet as may be damaged, and having an undisputed command of the sea, the next step will be to land an army on the Liao-tung Peninsula for the investment of Port Arthur from the land side and for operations against the Manchurian railway. The Japanese, it is believed, will next land inside the Gulf of Pechili and catch the Russian forces between two fires. But that anticipates Chinese intervention, which is deprecated by the Powers and very unlikely to take place. We shall, however, learn more in the course of a few days. It is felt that by the fall of Port Arthur Russian ambition in the Far East would be checkmated, but that fall does not seem to have been secured before the Japanese steamed away to fresh victories.

BOMBAY FINANCE AND THE FAR EAST.

It was inevitable that the sensational events of the past few days should have affected the financial situation in this city. The Indian bazaar is a most prolific source of exciting rumour, and the least hint of uncertainty in the money-market is liable at any moment to develop serious anxiety. Last week Bombay had a slight taste of the effect of rumour upon the banking business. Several of the city banks were called upon to pay out much larger sums of money than is usually the case even at this particular period of the year, when money as a rule is tighter than usual. A feeling appears to have got abroad in some quarters, and especially in the bazaar, that this increase of business amounted to a panic or, at least, a run upon the banks concerned. We believe we are correct in saying that no such state of affairs has existed. The failure of William Watson and Co. and the political events of the Far East have combined to cause a slight flutter in the money-market, but the opinions of accredited business-men in this city and the importations of gold which are all the while proceeding go to show that there is not even cause for anxiety, that to talk of panic in the city is absurd, and that there is not the slightest feeling of tightness in the money-market. Bombay's cotton business should eventually be improved by the war, for cotton prices are rapidly declining. It could scarcely be affected deleteriously, for Bombay's business with Japan is inconsiderable. The worst that could happen to it would be a temporary derangement owing to the uncertainty of events in the Far East. But as to the condition of the money-market here there can be no uncertainty so long as the Secretary of State is prepared to meet the money-market at two-and-a-half and three annas, which is the state of Council wires every week. So long as this condition of things exists it is folly to say that the money-market is tight. Even if such an exchange were refused it would only be a matter of straining the position for a week. The market was met at five thirty-seconds last week, and any amount of money required can be obtained at three-sixteenths. Gold is coming into the city at the rate of seven lakhs a week. It is quite true that last week the Secretary of State only gave a percentage, but the situation was even then better than it was last year at this time, when Council wires were seven per cent. On the eighteenth of February last year they were one per cent higher and it is not likely that that figure will be exceeded this year. It is impossible to say quite what will be the effect of the war upon the Bombay money-market, but it may be taken for granted that finance here will not be affected in anything like the serious fashion which it may be in Great Britain. There is absolutely no cause for anxiety, and for any firm of standing to display anxiety would be suicidal policy as it would only tend to injure credit. To dispel one or two of the more prominent rumours which have been heard of, we may say at once that any amount of money can be obtained in Bombay at 24 hours' notice and that supplies up to half-a-crore are easily obtainable. It was said last week that the National Bank was "hard hit" by the failure of Watson's. This on the face of it is absurd; and it seems somewhat ridiculous that the clients of this banking concern should be unaware that any transactions which may have been entered into with Watson's were fully covered by substantial security. On the other hand there has been a feeling in the bazaar that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank might be affected owing to its connection with the China Loan. Here again is an absurdity which one would hardly expect to emanate from a business quarter. It ought to be known that the loan is not only floated, but that it was eagerly taken up by the public at a good profit to the bank. If anything, Bombay is to be congratulated upon its present financial situation. At any rate millowners have reason to be satisfied with the direction in which events are tending, and in the temporary failure of the mill industry the city had more to fear than from the war in the Far East.

RUSSIAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

ACCORDING to the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard," anti-English feeling in Russia just now springs from official inspiration. Official organs acknowledge the Japanese to be a kindly folk who have fought side by side with the Russians, and if they have suddenly conceived a false notion of their strength, and a desire to avenge themselves on Russia for her action at the close of the war with China, it can only be owing to the intrigues of England, who has so puffed up a harmless and peaceful people that they are eager to march to their ruin against impossible odds. England is the real foe at whom Russia has to strike, say our amiable contemporaries, and the sooner this is recognised by everybody the better for all parties. If Russia is driven to it, we are told, she will, of course, uphold the honour of her flag throughout Asia "much as she loves peace." But in every case the real foe is England. Then follows much which became familiar to newspaper-readers during the Boer war. That being the case it seems Russia is building numbers of submarines on the newest principles, by arrangement with the American inventors, identical with those under construction in England; and when completed they will place the naval defence of Russia upon a very much safer basis against a naval Power like England." "But the actual attack must be made over England's land frontier" say the Moscow journalists. Then come the familiar conquests on paper of our Indian Empire and the inauguration of a millennium for the native crushed under the heel of the oppressor and starved to death by his exactions. The Russian newspapers ignore Japan and affect to regard the entire matter of the Far East crisis as one between England and Russia. "At no time since the occupation of Merv," says one paper, "has the entire English nation, irrespective of parties, been so roused as it is now by the position Russia has legitimately acquired, owing to a succession of events, which were none of her ordering, in Manchuria."

FRANCE AT SHAN-HAI-KWAN.

FRANCE'S action at Shan-hai-kwan is of much more import, if the information be correct, than appears at first sight. By taking up the duty of garrisoning the forts the Russians are vacating, France is distinctly rendering assistance to Russia by enabling her to employ her troops in operations against the Japanese. The officer commanding the British troops in China, General Ventris, has gone to Shan-hai-kwan to enter a protest, and it is well he has, for it is just as right we should send troops to occupy Japanese stations that the Mikado may withdraw his troops for other purposes. Shan-hai-kwan protects the terminus of the railway from Tientsin and has a commanding position. Russia would doubtless wish to hold it for the protection of her interests in Manchuria. It was anticipated that in case of China joining Japan Shan-hai-kwan would have been utilised as a base. France helps to keep Japan out and thereby renders Russia the assistance which it is not just that a neutral shal. If France persists in thus assisting Russia and pays no heed to protest, the situation for Great Britain becomes most critical. We must assist Japan. But we attach little credence to the report. Meantime the American invitation to the Powers to join in a notice to Russia and Japan that during hostilities and thereafter the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognised commands attention. It means this—that although Russia may in the long run be victorious she may not absorb Manchuria. It will also prevent Japan claiming a slice of territory, and in that respect it is nothing but fair to both sides. Great Britain will doubtless be willing to join, but whether either France or Germany will agree is exceedingly doubtful.

THE most important appointment of all in connection with the new War Office Scheme, namely that of Permanent Secretary to the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, has not yet been given out. The man whose record indicates him for it, writes a correspondent, is Sir William Nicholson, who is remembered by those who knew him at Simla as about the ablest Adjutant-General India has had, and who has since been engaged at the War Office in duties which make his selection probable. In South Africa he was Secretary to Lord Roberts.

PARCELS may now be sent by post from India to Dilly in the Portuguese colony of Timor.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the last 12 days of December, 1903, amounted to Rs. 2,878. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December, 1903, were Rs. 38,830.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the last 12 days of December, 1903, amounted to Rs. 5,089, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 57. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December, 1903, were Rs. 65,310, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last years of Rs. 6,008.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the last 12 days of December, 1903, amounted to Rs. 33,954, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,879. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December, 1903, were Rs. 3,16,283, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,704.

A LAFFAN'S Agency telegram states:—Advices from Austin (Texas) state that vast quantities of earth containing radium have been discovered at Llano, in a well-known mineral region. Scientists assert that the earth will produce more radium than any known deposits.

THE Chicago city authorities propose, as soon as the Coroner releases control of the Iroquois Theatre, to reproduce the fire of December 30. The stage will be filled with shavings and rubbish to imitate as nearly as possible the condition at the time of the disaster. Experts will carefully watch the action of the flames and gases and regulate their effects by the manipulation of ventilators and doors. It is believed, says the "Times'" correspondent, that more will be learned from this experiment in the direction of safeguarding theatres than in any other way. Many theatrical managers and owners of plays are bringing lawsuits against the city of Chicago for financial losses caused by the order closing every theatre in the city.

WITH reference to the insinuations of certain German newspapers that the rising in German South-West Africa is to be attributed to the attitude of the English during the Boer war, the "Times'" correspondent at Paris suggests that it may be of interest to know to what extent the attitude of Germany has in the past contributed to foment colonial trouble. According to trustworthy authority, it was the German Government that thwarted the peaceful settlement between Holland and Achin before the outbreak of the Achin war, which proved so disastrous to Holland. In 1872, when negociations between Holland and Achin had failed and war was imminent, the British Government proposed to the late Count de Bylandt, then Dutch Minister in London, to lend their good offices with a view to inducing Achin to accept the Dutch terms. This kindly offer of the British Government would probably have been accepted, and very possibly war might have been then avoided, but unfortunately it soon came to the ears of the German Ambassador in London. The German Government thereupon protested against this contemplated mediation of the British Government on the ground that it would justify intervention on the part of other Governments, which Germany might feel called upon to oppose. War between Holland and Achin thus became inevitable and the world knows what the struggle cost Holland. The more recent instance of the encouragement secretly received from Germany by the Transvaal Government before the recent South African war is still fresh in the world's memory. The late Mr. Rhodes is understood to have been in possession of full evidence of this fact.

THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

KOREA AND ITS PEOPLE.

KOREA, the little kingdom whose independence was secured by Japan in the war of 1895-6, now forms the apple of discord between that country and Russia. Its peninsula, corresponding in size and shape to Italy, projects into the Pacific from Manchuria right in the fork of the Russian railways leading to Vladivostok and Port Arthur. Its indented coast and ample harbours would be no enormous value to Russia but Japan would regard Russian control of Korea as endangering her very existence, for the southern end of Korea nearly touches Japan.

Korea, the "hermit kingdom," is known to its own people as "Sho-sen," the "Freshness of the Morning," and is a land of mountains and of beautiful scenery. Its hillsides, writes Mr. W. B. Hodgson in the "Daily News," are clothed in spring with blossoming peach and cherry and plum and azalea, and its groves of maples, elms, birches, chestnuts, and alders give a rich variety of many-coloured foliage. The traveller moves through enchanted regions of castellated crags and pinnacles and fantastic gorges and ravines, turf carpeted with the rich hues of violets and marigolds and red and white dandelions, mountain peonies, lillis, iris, and a host of other flowers. The valleys are filled with rice and wheat and barley, neat and trim, and kept wonderfully free from weeds. All stones are carefully cleared away, the cultivation is carried high up the hillsides, the land is as neat as a garden.

In the wilder parts there is abundance of game, pheasants, swans, geese, teal bustards, and ducks, antelopes, half a dozen kinds of deer, beavers, otters, badges and a host of birds and beasts, so that Lord Curzon wrote of the sport that it is too easy, that there are no facilities for carrying away what one has shot, and that really the sport "palls with mere slaughter." There are wilder animals in abundance, and tigers and leopards may even be shot in the streets of Seoul, the capital! The summer and winter temperature are very like our own and there is an abundant rainfall, but for nine months of the year the skies are bright, and there are no great extremes of either heat or cold. The winter is dry, crisp frosty with no wind, and a clear, unclouded sky.

Korea lies between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. The east coast, in the Sea of Japan, is uniform but with several indented harbours, and the blue and transparent waters have only a few inches of tide. But on the west there are deep gulfs and bays and hundreds of small islands and the churning violence of the sea makes navigation very difficult in many parts. The "Yellow Sea" is no misnomer; its rushing waters are charged with mud, huge quantities of which are deposited at various points along the coast. The waters rise and fall in many places thirty-five to forty feet, and vessels may easily be stranded or injured in the racing currents among the islands, many of which are completely submerged at high water, and stand out as isolated rocks among the mud when the tide recedes. At Chemulpho, for instance, where the rival fleets have been lying, the tide rises about thirty feet, and runs out for miles, leaving an exposed waste of mudflats and a narrow river channel in which steamers of light draught may rest on the ooze.

THE KOREAN PEOPLE.

The people of Korea present many strange contradictions. It is claimed that their history goes back to the time of Thebes and Babilon; that from them sprang the letters, the art, the science of Japan. Yet they have no monuments of antiquity, no literature worth the name. Three hundred years ago, after a Japanese invasion, the wrath of the people turned on their own priests, the Buddhist religion was disestablished; and since then they have had no religion, and lived on in a mild atheism, eked out by the ethical precepts of Confucius. Thus they have none of the splendid temples to be found in Japan, and their attitude of religious indifference is found by missionaries more difficult to overcome than the most active hostility. The men, although of great strength and far better looks than the people of China or Japan, are calmly and passively indolent, and five of them may be frequently seen digging with one spade—one man holding the handle and the other four tugging at it with ropes. Placed between the two active rival nations of China and Japan, Korea has for centuries been kept in a state of dependence to one or the other, and its people seem to be as much without public spirit as they are without religion.

There is nothing warlike about them; they are timid and peaceful, and Mrs. Bishop found that an English lady could travel anywhere alone without molestation. In place of religion the Koreans have a curious dread of the spirits of their ancestors and of demons, which leads to all kinds of precautions and propitiations. Most elaborate and expensive graves are made for the dead, generally on a terrace scooped out of a hillside, with a mound and railings, a grove of trees, and a shrine with an avenue of strange carved stone figures of men and beasts. The amount of land kept out of cultivation by these burial places is said to be almost incredible. Even a poor man will have a most expensive funeral and they sometimes form burial clubs, in which the first or first, second, and third to die get all the money spent on them, while the rest must be buried on the cheap or join fresh clubs.

Funerals leave a city at dusk with coloured silken lanterns, and a gaudily painted hearse with artificial flowers and flagstaffs with coloured steamers, carried by men in peaked yellow hats garlanded with blue and pink flowers. The chief mourner has to walk in sackcloth, with his face hidden, and a hat about the size of a huge umbrella, looking properly grave, while the custom is for the others to try and cheer him up by jokes and amusing antics. Poor man, he has often reason to be grave, for owing to the ancestor-worship of the country he must remain under a rigid code of restrictions for a long time. For a parent the period is three years, for other relatives less in proportion and during the mourning the chief mourner must live a secluded life and may not marry If by ill luck his relatives die a certain intervals a young man may go right into middle age without an opportunity of getting wedded.

One of the most curious things that strike one is the people's dress. At first sight from a distance the population look like a gathering of swans or penguine, for all the men wear white, and although the winter is quite cold they persist in dressing in cotton. In cold weather they make the concession of having the cotton waded. The men insist on being spotlessly clean, and the women are kept busy at the loundry preparing the garments of their lords and masters, which they have to boil three times in ley, and then thump them all over on a wooden cylinder to give them the fashionable lustre and finish.

SEOUL, THE CAPITAL.

The capital of Korea is Seoul, which is reached by railway from Chemulpho, or by a sixty-mile voyage up the windings of the Han River. It is in a valley about five miles by three, surrounded by somewhat arid-looking hills, and its swarming thatched cottages give it the aspect of an enormous field of closely-growing brownish mushrooms. It is surrounded by a great wall 25 to 40 feet high, of solid masonry or earth-banks faced with stonework. The wall has a most imposing appearance. It has a circumference of 14 miles, is battlemented throughout its entire length, and pierced by eight gateways, tunnels through the solid stone, with lofty gate-house surmounted by one, two, or three tiled roofs of the curious curved shape we are accustomed to notice in Chinese pictures. The wall goes up hills and down valleys, descends into a ravine and comes up at the other side, encloses a bit of forest here and a vacant plain there. The gates are closed from sunset to sunrise by massive wooden doors, bossed and strengthened with iron, and with high-sounding titles, such as the Portal of Bright Amiability, the Entrance of high Ceremony, and the Gate of Elevated humanity. No bribe will open the doors at night, and even a British Admiral, when late, has had to be hauled over the wall by a rope. One gate is the Gate of the Dead, through which all corpses for burial must be carried. Round about is a charming wooded country with many pretty villages. But inside the walls the greater part of Seoul is mean and foul beyond description.

(Concluded on page 6.

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED

JAPAN'S GREAT SUCCESS.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL LOSSES.

AMAZEMENT IN RUSSIA

FRANCE AND HER ALLY

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, February 9, 8-35 p.m.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, published in Paris, states that the Russian cruiser Pallada was sunk on Monday night and that the battleships Retvisan and Tsarevitch were damaged seriously.

The Japanese attacking squadron included seventeen armoured vessels.

LONDON, February 10.

Admiral Alexeieff telegraphs that fifteen Japanese battle-ships and cruisers bombarded Port Arthur on the 9th inst. and that the Russian battleship Poltava and the cruisers Diana, Askold, and Novik were damaged on the water-line.

LONDON, February 10.

Reuter wiring from Chefoo says that the Russian warships damaged in the Japanese torpedo attack were beached and are blocking the entrance to Port Arthur.

A naval battle was fought with the main Japanese fleet on Tuesday in which the Poltava and Boyarin or Novik were badly damaged.

Admiral Togo commanded the Japanese fleet which included six battleships.

After the torpedo attack the Japanese withdrew.

The appearance of four cruisers at ten on Tuesday forenoon caused the Russians to weigh anchor and pursue. They then encountered the main fleet and a battle followed, in which the forts participated.

The Japanese fleet was afterwards seen steaming south-east and apparently undamaged.

JAPANESE LANDING IN KOREA.

Reuter (Peking) says that several thousand Japanese have landed at Chemulpho and that the Russian warships Variag and Coreitz were caught in the harbour.

Other correspondents report that the Japanese have landed at several points in Southern and Western Korea.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, February 10.

An "Englishman". special cablegram, dated London February 9th, states :—

Port Arthur is being attacked with great determination by the Japanese.

A heavy bombardment is now proceeding.

ALLAHABAD, February 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London on 8th February states that the "Times" in an article commenting on the situation says that Japan did not ask Russia to carry out even her "sham" evacuation, to move a single soldier or to renounce one of her rights in Manchuria which she had extorted from China by dubious methods. Japan only asked for the recognition in a bilateral agreement of Chinese integrity.

Cabling yesterday the same correspondent states that military and naval experts find their estimates of the high ability of the Japanese both in the field and at sea confirmed by the torpedo attack at Port Arthur.

A high naval authority intimately connected with the construction of the Japanese fleet says that the Japanese sailors are the cleverest known and are capable of manning the largest ships with only a fortnight's training.

Military experts in the Government's counsels predict that the Japanese soldiers will equally surprise the Russians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, February 9, 8-30 p.m.

A telegram from Washington states that Secretary Hay has addressed the Powers asking if they are willing to join in a notice to Russia and Japan that during hostilties and thereafter the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognised.

The American cruiser squadron at the Phillipines has been ordered to China to follow the naval operations.

France has assumed protection of Russian subjects in Japan.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Japan.

Patriotic demonstrations took place at St. Petersburg and elsewhere in Russia yesterday, but on receipt of to-day's news from Port Arthur an immense sensation was produced.

The populace is amazed at Japan attacking Russia before a declaration of war was made.

The streets of St. Petersburg are thronged by excited crowds.

To-night's Court Ball has been abandoned.

LONDON, February 9, 9-20 p.m.

Reuter wires from Tientsin that a French transport with a battalion of troops from Tongking is hourly expected at Shanhaikwan to garrison the forts which the Russians are vacating. It is reported that the French tricolor was hoisted this morning guarded by a single sentry. The British officer in charge at Shanhaikwan has protested against any French occupation.

General Ventris has proceeded to Shanhaikwan this morning.

LONDON, February 9, 3-10 p.m.

A statement describing the course of the Russo-Japanese negotiations and casting upon Japan the whole responsibility for the rupture has been officially published at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, February 10.

The Japanese Government has published a long account of the negotiations with Russia preceding the rupture and explaining Japan's action.

THE NEWS AT RANGOON.

GREAT FALL IN THE RICE MARKET

RANGOON, February 10.

There is a panic in the rice market here over the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Since yesterday the price of rice has Rs. 10 and still has a downward tendency.

Some shippers have received orders to stop shipment for Japan ports. consequently they are cancelling tonnage and re-selling locally.

The banks are chary about accepting bazar bills on Japan, and have stopped fixing exchange rates. Insurance Companies decline to accept war risks on hipments to Japan.

[The Poltava, which has been seriously damaged is a steel battleship which was built at St. Petersburg and was launched on the 11th November 1894. She has two screws, two funnels fore and aft, two turrets, four secondary turrets, three masts with one military top and S. L. on the fore, no topmost to the main, S. L. and Temperbeys on the mizzen. Her length is 367 feet 6 inches on the water line, beam 68 feet 9 inches, and her draught is 27 feet. Her displacement is 10,950 tons and she has an indicated horse-power equal to a speed of 17 knots an hour. Her coal capacity is from 700 to 1050 tons. She has two sets of triple expansion engines and sixteen boilers. Her armour consists of a Harveyed steel belt about 280 feet long and 15.7 inches thick, with a ten inch steel protection for the turrets, a five inch belt for the main turret bases and secondary turrets and casemates The deck protection is 2 1-4 inch flat on top of belt to 3 5 inch and the bulkhead have a 9 inch protection. Her guns are four 12in. Oboukhoff Breech loaders of 40 calibre, two in each turret ; twelve 6in. quick firing (40 cal) Oboukhoff, eight 3pound Q., ten 1 pounder Q ; five 5-barrelled Hotchkiss machine guns ; one 9 pounder Baranoffski Q ; twelve other small quick-firers, and six torpedo tubes four being above water behind armour.

The cruiser Diana is a commerce destroyer and is a sister-ship to the Pallada, which was sunk. She is a first class ship and was built at Galernie Island, St. Petersburg, being launched on the 2nd November 1899. She is built of steel, sheathed and coppered, has three screws, three funnels, and two pole masts. Her length is 416 feet over all, beam 55 feet and draught 22 feet. She displaces 6630 tons, and has an indicated horse-power of 11,600 tons equal to a speed of 20 knots. Her coal capacity is from 907 to 1430 tons. Her engines comprise three sets of verticle triple cylinder triple expansion and she has 24 Belleville boilers. She is protected with a Harveyed steel protected deck 1-5 to 2-5 inches in thickness, has shields 4 1-2 inches thick for 6 inch guns, with a four inch protection for hoists and 6 inch steel protecting the conning towers. She has eight 6 in. (45 cal) quick firers ; 22 12-pr quick firers, eight smaller quick-firing and machine guns and four torpedo tubes above water. She has a complement of about 450 men.

The Askold is also a first-class protected cruiser built as a commerce destroyer. She was launched at Kiel on March 15th, 1900 She is a steel ship with two screws, two pole masts and five funnels. She has a length of 426 feet 9 in-, beam 49 feet, and a draught of 20 feet 4 inches. Her displacement is 6,500 tons ; I. H. P 19,500 tons equal to an estimated speed of 23 knots. Her coal capacity is from 710 to 1100 tons. Her engines consist of nine of the Schultz type. Her deck is protected on the flat with steel 1 1-2 inch thick and on the slopes with a thickness of from 2 to 2 3-4 inches. The casemates have a four-inch steel protection. Her armament comprises twelve 6 in. quickfirers (45 cal.), one on the forecastle in shield, one on the forecastle on poop, four in main deck casemates, and six on the upper deck in shields amidships twelve 12-pr quickfirers, six 3 pro quick, four smaller guns and two submerged torpedo tubes. The Askold's complement of men is about 450.

The Novik is a second class protected cruiser. She was built at Schichau being launched on August 15th, 1900. She is a steel vessel with three screws, three funnels and one military mast with one top. She is 348 feet long between perpendiculars and is 361 feet over all; with a beam of 39 feet 3 inches and a draught of 16 feet. She dis splaces 3000 tons and has an I. H. P. of 17,000 tons, equal to a speed of 25 knots. Her engines are three sets of four cylindrical, and she has twelve Thornlycroft boilerss, the beating surface being 48,450 square feet. She has a complete steel deck protection of 1-2 in to 2 in. thick, and the conning tower is protected by three inch steel. Her guns are six 4·7 in quickfirers (45 cal); eight 3pr- Q, and two maxims. She has also six torpedo tubes above water.]

THE RIVAL FLEETS.

A COMPARISON,

In the list here given we have sought to give the whole of the Russian fleet now in For Eastern waters or on the way thither, while the Japanese list includes the entire navy of that country, except the battleship Chin Yuen, which is of doubtful value.

Russia has for some years past been concentrating her newest and best ships in the Far East, and her battleships and armoured cruisers have been avowedly designed for ocean service. She has ceased to make any pretence of retaining naval supremacy in the Baltic, and even the fleets of Norway and Sweden would be able to cope with her there. while Germany holds the undoubted pre-eminence. All that Russia does it to retain a sufficient force to ensure her defences. The Black Sea Fleet has been slightly strengthened of late years, but practically the whole of the recent large ship building programme has been designed for the North Pacific, as may be seen at a glance by the dates of the largest battleships and armoured cruisers in the list.

In Japan's fleet the majority of the battleships and almost the whole of the armoured cruisers are of the very latest build, and are designed on lines similar to those of our own fleet, with the exception that they are planned for work nearer to a base, and are, therefore rather more heavily armed, and with less coaling capacity in proportion to their size. With one or two exceptions, the battleships are of British make, nearly all our great yards being represented. Of the armoured cruisers, the Iwate, Idzuma, Tokiwa, and Azuma were built, at the Elswiek yard which also built the protected cruisers Tachachiho, Naniwa, Yoshino, and Taksago. The Chiyoda was built on Clydebank.

It will be seen that almost all the initial advantages lie on the side of Japan; but, as we all know, a single bold and energetic stroke will sometimes turn the whole course of naval campaign; and Russia has a force which it would be folly to estimate lightly.

RUSSIA.

Date		Tons.	Knots.	Guns.	Crew,
	Battleships.				
1894	Petropavlovsk	10,960	17	4 12in., 12 5.9in., 34 smaller	700
1894	Poltava	10,960	17	4 12in., 12 5.9in., 34 smaller	70)
1895	Sevastopol	10,960	17	4 12in., 7 6in., 8 Q.F., 6 machine	325
1893	Peresviet	12,674	19	4 10in., 11 6in., 16 3in., 10 1-8in., 17 1-4in.	782
1900	Pobieda	12,674	19	4 10in.. 11 6in.. 16 3in, 10 1 8in., 17 1-4in	732
1900	Retvizan	12,700	18	4 12in., 12 6in., 20 3in., 20 3pr, 6 1pr,	...
1901	Tsarevitch	13,110	18	4 12in, 12 6in., 20 3in., 20 1-8in., 6 1,4in. 4in., 2 light	733
1901	Oslabya	12,674	18	4 10in., 11 3in., 16-3in., 10 1-8in., 17 1-4in., 2 light	732
	(To join.)				
1895	Navarin	10,205	16	4 12in. 8 6in,. 14 Q F., 4 light	63o
	Armoured Cruisers.				
1900	Gromoboi	12,364	20	4 8in., 16 6in., 6 4.7in., 20 3in,, 35 Q.F. and M.	814
1895	Rurik	10,923	18½	4 8in., 16 6in., 6 4-7in., 18 Q. F. and M.	783
1898	Rossia	12,200	20	4 8in., 16 6 in., 12 3in., 36 Q. F. and M.	725
1901	Askold	6,100	24	12 6 in., 12 3in. 8 1-8in., 2 14 in., 2 Machine	600
1903	Bayan	7,800	22	2 8in., 8 6in. 20 2 9in. 7 1 8 in.	...
1885	Dmitri Donsky	5,882	16½	6 6in., 10 4 7 in., 16 Q. F. & M 4 light gunf	510
1902	Aurora	6,630	20	8 6in., 20 3in., 8 1 4in	422
	(To join.)				
1893	Gremiastchy	1,500	15	1 9 in.. 1 6in., 10 Q. F.	143
1894	Otvazny	1,500	15½	1 9 in., 1 6in., 10 Q, F.	142
1903	Almaz	2,385	19	6 4 7in., 8 1. 8in,, 2 1. 4in, 3 M	...
	Cruisers.				
1888	Admiral Nakimoff	8,524	16½	8 8in, 10 6in., 10 Q. F., 4 3pr., 6 M	567
1902	Bogatyr	6,750	23½	12 6in., 13in., 3in., 8in., 2 1. 4., 2 M	580
1902	Diana	6,630	20	6 6in., 20 3in., 8 1. 4in	422
1902	Pallada	6,630	20	6 6 in., 20 3in., 8 1 4in.,	422
1900	Varyag	6,500	23	12 6in., 12 3 n., 6 1. 4in,	571
1879	Zabyaka	1,234	..	6 Q.F., 4 M.. 5 light, 14½	172
1901	Boyarin	3,200	...	6 4,7in „ 8 1,8in, 2 1 4in, 3 Machine	334
	(To Join.)				
1830	Admiral Korniloff	5,000	17½	2 8in., 14 6in., 6 1 8in 6 1 4in, 5 delight	425

Destroyers and Tropedo Boats ... 27

JAPAN.

Date.		Tons,	Knots.	Guns.	Crew.
	Battleships.				
1896	Fuji	12,470	19	4 12in10 6in 20 pr., 4 4½pr.	600
1896	Yashima	12,300	19	4 12in 10 6in 20 3pr 4 4 1-2pr	600
1898	Shikishima	14,850	18 1-2	4 12in 14 6in 20 12pr 8 machine	141
1899	Asahi	15,000	18	4 12in 14 6in 20 12pr 8 3 pr 4 2 1-2 pr	758
1899	Hatsuse	15,000	20	4 12in. 14 6in 20 12pr 8 3pr 4 2 1-2	741
1900	Mikasa	14,500	18 1-2	4 12in 14 6in 20 12pr 8 3pr 4 1-2pr	935
	Armoured Cruisers.				
1899	Asama	9,750	22 1-2	4 8in 14 6in 12 12pr 7 2 1-2 pr	482
1899	Tokiwa	9,750	23	4 8in 14 6in 12 13pr 7 2½ pr	500
1901	Azuma	9,436	20	4 8in 12 6in 12 3in 12 1-8in	572
1901	Yakumo	9,850	20	4 8 8in 12 6in 12 12pr 7 2½pr	500
1901	Idzuma	9,906	21 1-2	4 8in 14 6in 12 1 pr 8 2½pr	373
1902	Iwate	9,906	21 1-2	7 8in 14 6in 12 12pr 8 2½pr	773
	(At Genoa)				
1903	Moreno	7,700	20	4 8in 14 6in 18 smaller	...
1903	Rivadavia	7,700	20	1 14 6in 2 1in and smaller	--
	Cruiser.				
1899	Chitose	4,700	22 1-2	2 8in 10 4 7in 12 12pr 2 6pr 2 2½pr	415
1898	Kasagi	5,416	22 1-2	2 8in 10 4 7in 12 12pr 6 1 8in	032
1898	Takasago	4,160	23	2 8in 10 4 7in 12 12pr 6 2½pr	
1893	Yoshino	4,180	23	4 6in 8 4 7in 23 3pr	
1897	Akashi	2,800	20	2 6in 6 4 7 in 12 3pr 4 machine	300
1895	Suma	2,700	20	2 6in 6 4 71 12 3pr 4 machine	...
1885	Takachiho	3,709	18 1-2	2 10 2in 6 5 9in 2 3pr 10 machine	--
1885	Naniwa	3,709	18 1-2	2 10 2in 6 5 9in 2 3pr 10 machine	335
1890	Matushima	4,278	16	1 12 5in 11 4 7in 5 6pr 6 machine	360
1891	Hashidate	4,278	[illegible]	1 12 5in 11 4 7in 5 6pr 11 6 machine	350
1889	Itsukushima	4,278	16	1 12 5in 11 4 7in 5 3 pr 11 3pr 6 machine	433
1892	Akitsushima	3,172	19	4 6in 6 4 7in 10 3pr	350
1883	Idzumi	2,937	17	2 6in 6 4 7in 6 6pr 2 machine	330
1902	Nutaka	3,420	20	6 6in 12 3in 4 2½pr	300
1902	Tsushima	3,420	20	6 6in 10 3in 4 2½pr	...
1895	Sai Yen	2,300	11 1 2	2 8 2in 1 5 9in 4 smaller 10 machines	...
	And several smaller cruisers				200

Gunboats and Destroyers ... 24
1st Class Torpedo Boats ... 38
2nd and 3rd Class Torpedo Boats ... 39

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

There are two sides to most questions, including the actual financial position of Russia, a topic of no little interest at what may prove to be the supreme hour of the Great Northern Power. A prevailing idea that Russia is in such a precarious state as regards money that it is next to impossible for her to enter upon a war with Japan, or any country, without having recourse to loan-mongers may be dismissed as inaccurate and misleading ; for an examination of the most recent available figures show that the Tsar's Government is at the present moment "easy," so far as the Treasury is concerned. More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Russo-Turkish war, and in the interval the material progress of Russia has been extraordinary. Whatever his detractors have said, and may say, to detriment of Mr. Witte, well-informed Russians recognise the strides made by the Empire owing to his untiring energy and his genius for overcoming obstacles to progress and it cannot be denied that, despite his huge expenditure on railway extension, he left the finances of his country in a far more satisfactory condition than he found them when he took office.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

Few men have a more complete knowledge of the finances of Russia than Mr. Leo Raffalovich, who has written very extensively upon the subject, and has even put before our own Institute of Bankers his view upon Russian banking. This expert has recently declared that Russia is perfectly well able to enter upon a campaign without extraneous financial aid ; and he supports his contention by reference to the annual Budgets. He maintains that Russia has at her disposal not less than £50,000,000 in gold—no insignificant amount wherewith to take the field, assuming that contingency to arise That sum is about one-third of the cost to Russia of her last war with Turkey. Her notes at present in circulation amount to something like 630,000,000 roubles, which in our currency may be put at £63,000,000. These figures, as Mr. Raffalovich points out, do not exactly convey the impression of national bankruptcy even to the minds of the industrious purveyors of the flim-flams that Russia's attempts to obtain a war loan from the ficanciers of the United States have failed. It may be taken that no such attempts have been made either in America or in other countries, for the simple reason (according to the evidence of this recognised authority) that she can do without "accommodation," at any rate for the present. Whether Russia's war-chest is sufficiently well lined to enable it to stand the demands which would be made upon it were European Powers dragged into the quarrel is another matter ; but, inasmuch as the Russian expert will not credit a probability of hostilities until they have actually commenced and the smells of powder is in the air, he is not to be drawn on that point. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof is his dispassionate opnion. He is emphatically a man of facts and figures, as the large gathering of London bankers to whom some four years ago he expounded his well-considered views of banking in his own country readily admitted. Mr. Raffalovich is one of the few men possessed of an accurate knowledge of the potentialities of Russian gold-mining ; and he tells with the enthusiasm inspired by conviction of the colossal fortunes made by many of his countrymen by their speculation in the auriferous regions of Siberia.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

An interesting light is thrown on Japan's financial position by the Tokio correspondent of the "Times," from whom we learn that Japan has in the vaults of her Central Bank specie to the unprecedented amount of 113 million yen, or £11,300,000. There also remains to the bank a large margin of thirty-five millions of note issuing power, which will probably be expanded to at least fifty milions when the invariable year's-end drain is succeeded by the spring deposits. Out of the proceeds of the fifty million yen worth of bonds sold abroad last year, a great part lies in hard money in London.

Next fiscal year's Budget shows a revenue of 225 1-4 million yen, against an expenditure of 183 2-3 millions, a surplus of over 41 millions being thus available. The Treasury has also in hand the three capital funds—the Naval Maintenance Fund (30 millions), the Education Fund (10 millions), and the Famine Relief Fund (10 millions)—one-half of this total of 50 millions being in specie. Finally, the market rate of interest which ranged from 10 3-4 to 12 1-4 last year, is now quoted at 6 1-4, and the banks throughout the country are embarrassed with funds for which they cannot find any profitable use.

Japan's actual outlays during her war with China in 1894-95 were 165 1-4 milliou yen on account of the army and 35 million yen on account of the navy, in which figures there were included lar e sums for the purchase of transports, men of-war, and ammunition, none of which expenses would now have to be incurred. As for the hard money side of the account, the aggregate outlays did not reach 12 million yen.

In anticipation of war with Russia voluntary subscriptions began to reach the Japanese treasury in considerable numbers, a fortnight ago.

JAPAN AND THE "YELLOW PERIL."

There is much indignation in Japanese circles in London (writes a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette") at the efforts which are being made in St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin, and even by one or two publicists in London, to arouse hatred between the white and yellow races. Over and over again lately it has been stated that Japan has for its real motive in the present situation the combination of all the yellow races in the East in order to "wipe the white races off the earth."

"It has been so often stated of late," said a distinguished Japanese authority, "that many people may begin to believe it, with the result that great harm and danger may be done to the cause of peace. The English and American public will, I am sure, not accept the statement so palpably manufactured to inflame feeling against the Japanese ; but on the Continent, where the people are not so enlightened, there is no telling how much injury may be done. One English writer the other day said that he knew such was our intention, because there was a Chinese society in Japan pledged to that end. Now to any one who knows Japan the statement is particularly foolish. You might just as well say that something dreadful will happen as the result of having a Japanese Association in London, or a Scandinavian society which studies Norse legends. The Chinese Society in Japan is a purely literary society founded to study Chinese customs, and is of no political weight whatever.

"Any one who has watched Japanese progress," continued this authority, "must have seen that all our sympathies are Western, and we have no special leaving to any Eastern race on the score of either race, religion, or anything else. Statements about our 'paganism' and 'heathenism' are also, to say the least, extremely unwise at the present juncture, for, although they may have no effect on officials, there is a risk that public opinion in both Russia and Japan might make negotiations impossible."

THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

Japan within the past generation has been a phenomenal example of national development. Emerging from centuries of feudalism, she has established a constitutional system modelled on that of Great Britain, has taken full advantage of all the modern inventions and sceintific discoveries of the West, and has entered the race for a position as one of the great commercial nations of the world. Her population is 46 millions—a little greater than that of the United Kingdom—and it is growing rapidly. Japan's exports grew from £ 5,668,703 in 1890 to £21,492,989 in 1899, a rise in nine years from 2s . 10d to 9s 2d. per head. Between the same years the bank deposits grew nearly tenfold, from 79 millions to 750 millions ; the railway traffic receipts from three-quarters of a million to four millions ; and the post-office revenue from a third of a million to a million and a quarter. The army, of which General Kodama has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, is one of the most efficient fighting forces in the world. During its reconstruction some years ago it had the advice and assistance of the best military skill that could be obtained from Great Britain and the Continent, and is said to possess all the advantages and few or none of the disadvantages of other fighting forces. The army of Japan is recruited by conscription ; military service is compulsory upon all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. Upon a peace footing it consists of 259,000 men, but in time of war the authorities could place in the field in eight days a million well-trained soldiers. Every soldier in the Japanese army possesses four uniforms, two made of heavy cloth for winter service and two of white cotton for summer. All his accoutrements and arms, cannons, rifles, and bayonets are of Japanese manufacture. The Imperial arsenals are at Tokio, where rifles and bayonets are produced. At Osaka they manufacture heavy artillery, and at Kiushu there is an Imperial arms manufactory recently founded. There are 35,000 officers of all arms and grades.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

The First Inspector-General.

LORD ROBERTS APPOINTED.

LONDON, February 9.

Lord Roberts will be Inspector-General of the Army for a short period, probably six months, and will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, whereupon General Grenfell will command in Ireland.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Census Bureau's Estimate.

According to the American Agricultural Census Bureau, the total cotton ginned is equivalent to 9,859,277 commercial bales.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Collapse of Victoria.

ENGLAND'S EASY WIN.

LONDON, February 9, 3-10 p.m.

Owing to a treacherous wicket England won the return-match against Victoria by eight wickets.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIP.

Holiday in Egypt.

Mr. Chamberlain joins the Mongolia at Marseilles for a trip up the Nile.

AMERICA'S PROPOSALS.

Secretary Hay's proposals contemplate the restriction of hostilities to within the smallest possible area.

This is regarded as implying that neither Russia nor Japan will be allowed to invade China proper.

The Washington Cabinet has decided to maintain absolute neutrality.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir George (Pasha) Morice.

[Sir Ferik George Pasha Morice was Comptroller of the Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses. He held that post from 1879, and was also in command of the Egyptian Marine. He entered the Royal Navy in 1851. was appointed Captain and retired in 1884. In 1854 he served in the Crimean War, and in China in 1858, and entered the Egyptian service in 1871. He was created K. C. M. G. in 1898.]

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The statement that the "National Bank of India" has been "hard hit" by the suspension of Messrs. W. Watson and Co., is, we are glad to say, utterly without foundation. The Company had a small account with the Bank, which is amply covered by Government securities. We presume this fact caused the small run which occurred yesterday. The position of the National Bank was never stronger than at the present time. The Reserve is equal to the Capital paid up and the Reserve liability of shareholders is equal to the capital. There is, therefore, no need whatever for apprehension as to the condition of the Bank.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

The Bombay Foxhounds met yesterday morning when Santa Cruz was the fixture on our cards. Finding in a little spinney near the "White House," hounds took us at a fair pace over a wide stretch of melon-ground to Sahar Hill and over the top, without dwelling an instant, our quarry scorching the shelter of the thickly-wooded covert which nestles under the shadow of the hill.

Out flash the pack and tear away over the open while we follow as best we can over the rough trappy country which lies between the pipe and the hill, and from the pace hounds are travelling it is very evident that a real straight-necked jack is before them and also that scent is above the average of our recent experiences. Crossing the pipe hard-by the watch-tower on the Andheri road, the pack quickly scale the wall into the well-known compound whose forbidding walls often prove a serious stumbling-block to the stranger in Salsette unaware of the possibilities of easy circumvention.

However, trustworthy pilots are speedily forth coming and we find ourselves galloping in a cloud of dust along the Andheri road till opposite to Warole church, when we swing righthanded into the delightful valley of formidable paddy bunds which face this well-known edifice. Across this valley we fly at racing pace and one saddle at least is emptied in the process. Continuing parallel to the Andheri road further paddy-fields come in one line and close to the strone bridge near the Vehar-Coorla road occurs the first check. Much of the gallop up to this time had been at point-to-point pace and the tardier members of the field were only just in view when hounds pick up the line again, and crossing the backwater and then the Vehar Coorla road enter the grasslands beyond.

Continuing at a slower pace through this thickly-grass-clad district we reach the Powai range and hasten up the well-nigh perpendicular height confronting us in hopes of a gallop down the grassy valley beyond leading to Ghat Coopar.

But this was not to be, and with much disappointment we watch from our point of vantage the pack busily hunting left-handed up the cleft of the horse-shoe valley. As it was obvious that a journey over the precipitous heights towards Powai Lake was the only way of reaching hounds the majority of the field turned homewards well satisfied with the morning's fun, though a gallop is always shorn of some of its glory by the necessity of watching hounds disappear at the end, still in hot pursuit of their quarry into country whither we are powerless to follow.

Four members of the field including one lady, Miss Anderson, and the hunt staff essay the difficult journey and we watch them how mounted now afoot, as they gradually clamber to the summit of the hill and disappear from view.

I hear that when they eventually again got in touch with hounds it was only to find them keeping guard over a rocky fastness to which their quarry had found an entrance too small to admit his more bulky pursuers.

As neither the wit of man or hound could dislodge him this good jack lives, let us hope to run another day.

I am told that for the convenience of members of the hunt who are exhibiting their horses at the show next Thursday, hounds will meet next Wednesday at the Jackal Club instead of Thursday as advertised on our cards.

JACKAL.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

GOVERNMENT'S IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA February 10.

The Government of India has sent a despatch to the Secretary of State embodying the long-looked-for statement of the views of Lord Curzon and his Council in regard to the important subject of preferential tariff as it affects India, also a minute by Sir Edward Law upon the same question has been issued here. The following is a brief summary of the Despatch, which is signed by the Viceroy and all his Council. It begins by stating that there is nothing before them in the nature of a definite scheme on the suitability of which to Indian circumstances it is possible to pronounce with confidence. It goes on to examine conditions of Indian trade and finance in their relation to the present tariff within the Empire and to consider whether supposing such scheme existed, it would be to the advantage of India to participate in it. The conclusion arrived at is that it is unlikely that material advantages could be secured to Indian trade. Two possible alternatives are suggested—the first that India might join the scheme on the same footing as self-governing colonies, and if need be impose protective duties against imports from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire subject to the condition that she should give a substantial preference to British goods. This the Government of India dismiss as impracticable though they admit it would not require India to surrender any advantage she now possesses in the home-market and would not deprive her of any additional advantage in the form of preferential treatment, which the Home Government might resolve to accord to other dependencies of the empire. The opposition of the merchants of Lancashire and Dundee is here mentioned. The second alternative considered is that India should maintain her import duties on British and Colonial goods at such a low and general rate equal to, or somewhat less than, that now in force as may be required for revenue purposes and should impose a slightly higher rate on foreign goods sufficient to give British goods a preference of say twenty-five per cent. This arrangement the Government of India think might be of appreciable advantage to the United Kingdom ; for, although British imports into India to the value of twenty-three million sterling are practically secure from foreign competition even under present circumstances, yet there remain the imports, valued at ten million sterling, in which an effective competition prevails, so that a substantial preferential tariff against foreigners would be of material benefit to Britich manufactures. As regards India, however, the Government of India hold that the balance of advantage would be distinctly adverse. In the first place India might have to shape its policy not according to its own needs but in the interests and at the demands of other constituents of the empire ; secondly, India would lose a portion of the revenue it now receives from British and Colonial imports, and it could hardly make up the balance out of extra taxation of foreign goods since its foreign trade is little more than one-fourth of its British trade so far as imports into India are concerned. Thirdly, there would be retaliation by foreign countries. On the other hand the Despatch states that the preferential treatment India could hope to receive from Home is neither large nor assured. A small preference would be of little material advantage to Great Britain. A large one would be likely to seriously embroil India with Foreigners and provoke the latter's retaliation.

The Despatch goes on to discuss the danger to India of tariff wars with other countries owing to the peculiar position of the Indian Currency and the need of maintaining the preponderance of exports and imports to support it, for however the struggle might terminate the Government of India hold that while the struggle lasted the Indian export trade would for the time being suffer. The Despath goes on to say that, if by a change of the fiscal policy the balance of trade in India's favour should dwindle or disappear, the set-back to the trade revenue and credit which would result would immensely outweigh any benefits that India could reasonably expect from the most unconditional surrender of its opponents in a war of tariffs. In any case the Despatch states that the cost of the struggle and the severe penalties of defeat would be a too heavy price to pay. The Despatch goes on to discuss whether under these circumstances any change in India's present tariff policy is expedient ; and if so in what direction ? In this connection the Despatch enumerates cases in which France in regard to the Indian coffee trade and Russia in consequence of the sugar legislation have threatened to differentiate against the Indian produce, and it points out that foreign countries in future may be emboldened to penalize Indian trade in order to bring pressure to bear upon the mother-country or the colonies, especially if the latter go in for differential tariffs. This is a danger that India may be called upon to meet, and the Government of India hold that other nations will be less likely to adopt so injurious a course if they are led to know that India is prepared if need be to retaliate in kind upon their imports into India. Referring to France the Despatch points out that the recent negotiations in regard to Indian coffee might have been less protracted and the terms of the Convention ultimately agreed upon might have been more advantageous to India had the other high contracting party been cognizant that India was not deterred by considerations of the general policy from revising its duties upon French wines, spirits, silk, and haberdashery. Similarly in Japan, where Indian indigo and saltpetre are subject to unfavourable treatment, and representations which the Government of India have constantly urged to the Secretary of State have hitherto borne no fruit, the knowledge that Japanese matches and silk are in any case secure, an equal treatment in India has possibly not been without effect in producing this barren result The Government of India conclude—"We need scarcely affirm that any actual measure of retaliation should only be adopted with the greatest caution and in the last resort and in the circumstances which in a most careful judgment afford strong assurance of success. We would avoid all tariff wars and we recognize that it would be a calamity should we become involved in such struggles with important purchasers of our reported produce. In no circumstances whatever should we allow a policy of retaliation to develop into one of aggression. All that we seek is that we should not be pledged in advance to accord equal treatment to imports of all countries alike irrespective of whether they penalize our exports or not, and we are hopeful that the mere announcement that our hands are free will of itself suffice to maintain us in the enjoyment of that considerable measure of free exchange which we already possess and from time to time even to extend it at eight-and-half-anna rate."

MADRAS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, February 10.

In the Madras Football Tournament, the Leicesters met the Lincolns this evening in the second round, and a very good game resulted, ending in a draw, no goals being scored on either side, though the Leicesters had somewhat the better of the game.

The teams played for five minutes beyond time but there was no score.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander N. F. J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 1st instant. She brought the 61st Company, R. G. A., and details, consisting of 5 officers, 3 warrant officers, 218 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women, 10 children, and 16 followers. The names of the officers are :—Captain G. A. Howard Vyse, 1st King's Regiment 2nd Lieutenant H. L. Wright, 1st King's Regiment, Lieutenant F. C. Jenkin, 61st Co., R. G. A., 2nd Lieutenant A. P. Col. 61 Co., R.G.A., and Lieutenant H. B. Bagshaw, R. A. M. C.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND PARIS PRESS.

THE EXPULSION OF ABBE DELSOR.

PARIS, JANUARY 22.

The Chamber has again been discussing, the question of the taking over by the State of the Western and Southern Railways of France; on Monday the vote will be taken upon it. Though only two railways are involved in the scheme, which emanates from a private Deputy and is not Governmental, the real question at issue is that of the acquisition by the State of the whole of the systems throughout France. The two railways which from the title of the bill have been selected because it is assumed that a satisfactory financial operation is possible seeing that they are creditors, to a considerable extent of the State. It is therefore proposed that they should be acquired before the expiry of the term in which interest is guaranteed. The partisans of ransom have endeavoured to make out a case by quoting a set of figures in which the indebtedness to the public Treasury shows a considerable rate of progression. But the author of the measure himself M Bourrat, is forced to admit in a supplementary report that the companies were suffering under the crisis which has affected all the railways and public enterprise throughout France during the past few years, and from which they are only just beginning to recover. His conclusions therefrom are different from those of observers untainted with State Socialism; but even believers in that stupendous fallacy of Governmental control for all the mechanism of civilisation are obliged to recognise that the provision in the Budget for payment to railways this year is something over a million sterling as compared with much larger figures in the past, and that the tendency is towards decrease rather than increase. One of the main arguments, therefore, put forward for the premature redemption of the Ouest and Midi is knocked on the head. If other sides of the question are examined, the project becomes even more illusory and dangerous. In a series of striking articles in the "Figaro," M. Jules Roche quotes the example of the Chemin de Fer de l'Etat, and places its working details beside those of the Ouest. The result is most significant. In all its essentials it exhibits the inferiority of the State-controlled system over that managed by a private board representing the shareholders The comparison is the more just because both lines traverse the same or similar districts. The working expenses of the Ouest are 65 per cent., and of the Etat 75 per cent. Nevertheless, the Ouest pays higher wages, and exacts less from its employees for the pension fund, the net figures showing a difference of 3 per cent. to the advantage of the Western staff over that of its State rival. The State, too, pays considerably more for its coal, which it puchases almost entirely from abroad. Neither can it be said that the State lines possess the advantage of being more carefully worked. On the contrary, there are more passengers wounded in railway accidents during the year, and more of the agents of the line killed and injured. Also, the merchandise is less carefully carried, with a resultant greater loss to the traders using the line The truth is, and it is well established by past and present experience in France, the employee of the State serving in whatever capacity, soon ceases to be commercial and economical, and becomes official, and perfunctory. Furthermore, if the question is looked at politically, it becomes even more objectionable. If all the railways come to be a purely Government enterprise, the employees—half a million of them—become a strong and united body of electors with whom the Ministry of the day is compelled to treat, or suffer, probably, a complete dislocation of traffic. The result has been seen even, in the case of the primary school teachers, who, by the pressure they have been enabled to put upon Parliament, have forced up the salary list by 100 per cent. Looked at from the point of view of the finances of the country, the project of M. Bourrat (which, it is significant to know, has not received the authority either of M. Rouvier or of his colleague of the Ministry of Commerce, M. Maruegouls) is simply disastrous. It must immediately increase the indebtedness of the country, and there is no guarantee that it will furnish any adequate compensation.

Most of the Paris papers contain reports of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Guildhall. A long article which has appeared in the "Aurore, M. Clemenceau's paper, and the writer characterising Mr. Chamberlain as the grand charlatan, holds that a Protectionist England would mean an England on the road to commercial and national disaster. The "Echo de Paris" prints Mr. Chamberlain's allusions to the fate of Venice, Holland, and the cities of the Hanseatic League, and his repetition of the well-worn, prophetic words in the book of Daniel, That fate will be England's if she fights with nothing but the grand charlatans high tariffs. The writer of the article in the "Aurore' has been saying. The whole political and social life of England is arrested, while the Protectionist agitation goes on and the world watches its progress with surprise and not a little anxiety. The agitation has had the result of exciting the imperialistic spirit and the Chauvinism of the mob, and of diverting public attention from troublesome questions, such as clericalism in the elementary schools, and the inquiry into the facts of the South African war, an inquiry the result of which has been a crushing condemnation of the party in power.

Mr. Chambelain, says his Paris critic, is strong through his great popularity with the "Jingo" masses. Admitting that Mr. Chamberlain has solid reasons for anxiety respecting the commercial future of England—such reasons, for example, as may be found in the gigantic commercial expansion of Germany and the United States—the writer holds that the ex-Minister and his followers are as mistaken in their diagnosis as they are fatally wrong in their prescription of a cure. For the commercial and industrial difficulties which have beset England for several years past, the reactionaries who follow Mr. Chamberlain's blame the trade unions. Chief among the "Jingo" papers, the "Times," preached the doctrine that the trade unionists' demands for more wages and a shorter working day prevented the employers from successfully competing with their foreign rivals in the world's markets. The Taff Vale decision, continues the writer (who is a close student of the industrial movement in England), was an assertion of the Protectionist spirit. However, trade unionism, being a powerfully orgainzed force in England, has fairly withstood the assaults of exlpoiting capitalism; and therefore the industrial reactionaries, with Mr. Chamberlain at their head, sought for a more persuasive argument—which they found in the Protective systems of foreign countries England is inundated with the produce of Protectionist States, argue Mr. Chamberlain, therefore let us retaliate by abolishing Free Trade and raising a high wall of tariffs against them. So far the "Grand Charlatan's" position as summed up in the "Aurore." But does the Protectionism of foreign countries really injure British industry? The writer in the "Aurore" following the line of argument adopted by Mr.T. Rothstein in his Decline of British Industry," says it does not. With Mr. Rothstein, he holds that England is benefited by the "dumping" of foreign produce under cost price upon her home market. Yet, as the writer points out, it is against this dumping process that the cry of the English Protectionist is most loud and bitter. In the second place he points out that a relative decline in English exports to protected country such as France for example, could not be attributed to the French tariff, inasmuch as England trades with France under conditions the same as those to which her rivals—say Germany and the United States—have to submit. Again, continues the same writer, take a country like Russia There German exporters have gone a head of their English rivals. But as German and English trade with Russia under indentical conditions, the Chamberlain argument that the relative failure of England is due to the Russian tariff falls to the ground. The cause of that failure must be sought elsewhere, and, like Mr Rothstein the critic in the "Aurore" finds it in England's neglect to take advantage of the means with which scientific discovery has provided her for revolutionising her industrial methods

England lags behind, not because foreign Protectionists tax her produce but because her "captains of industry" "despise the scientific spirit." As Sir Henry Roscoe has expressed it, industrial progress consists in transition from "the rule of thumb to the reign of science," and English "captains of industry" are twiddling their thumbs while their foreign competitors are evolving scientific processes. A most interesting example of this was lately quoted by Mr. Chamberlain himself and his Protectionist Committee in Birmingham. They complained of the dumping of German pianos on the English market. But why did the German instrument find so ready a sale in the English market? Because, as the already-named author has pointed out, the German makers had studied Helmholz's great book, and promptly turned its scientific teachings to practical account. It is not as if scientific genius did not exist in England. On the contrary, "most of the scientific discoveries" which are revolutionising industry "were originally made in England—to be profitably exploited by Germany and the United States." If Mr. Chamberlain and the Protectionists mean to conquer the world's markets, they must do as the Germans and Americans do—they must make experimental laboratories part of the equipment of great factories; they must induce their "captains of industry" to keep their machinery up to date. Why, it is asked, are English manufacturers' catalogues not printed in the respective languages and commercial terminologies of the countries where they are distributed? Mr. Chamberlain's remedies are quack remedies (des orvietans), writes the Paris publicist. Mr. Chamberlain is "le grand Charlatan de Birmingham." Mr. Chamberlain is driving the ship of State full steam ahead towards the breakers.

There is every likelihood that the interpellation on the expulsion from France of the Abbe Delsor will not take place. This is in response to a virtual agreement on both sides. The Nationalists, who naturally saw in the incident a very favourable opportunity to bring about the discomfiture of M. Combes, have been met by the "Bloc," who have resolved to make it a clerical question. If the terrain hak been a purely national one, the opposition would have certainly made serious inroads into the Ministerial majarity, and perhaps overturned the Ministry. But the anti-Clerical flag has only to be waived to rally the habitual supporters, orthodox, Republican, and Socialist, of M. Combes. It means the array of Left against Right. Now, the Abbe Delsor was lecturing for the priests; consequently it becomes a case, not of excluding an Alsatian, but of driving over the border one more emissary of the Church Hence the "Bloc," and its Socialist friends will vote as one man of the Government. The Nationaliss to have realised this, and, as prudent warriors, they do not care to face inevitable defeat. There is another reason, which may be expressed in the words of an experienced Parliamentarian to me this afternoon in the couloirs of the Chamber:—"It is a delicate matter to discuss, the treaty of Frankfort, in open Parliament. Therefore that this sensational debate will be spared form the annals of the House.

THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

(Concluded from page 4)

Its crowded habitations are packed so close that in the winding alleys between them there is often barely room for a loaded bull to pass. The houses are of one story only, thatched, with big projecting eaves, and on to the street there faces generally only a mud wall, with perhaps an oiled paper window and a smoke-hole. The houses are warmed by a flue passing under the floor, in which pine twigs are burnt, and instead of a chimney there is a smoke-hole pouring forth its fumes among the passers-by. All day long bulls marching with great stacks of brushwood keep entering the city, and at six o'clock the cooking time, the whole city is overhung with the aromatic smoke of twigs,

The narrow alleys which do duty for streets are bordered by green, slimy ditches, into which the house refuse is cast, and at the margins of these half-naked little children and mangy dogs may be seen playing among the filth. Shopkeepers often put a few boards across the ditch and set up a stall for the sale of horrible candy dyed green or magenta, white cottons, bamboo hats, pottery, combs, beads, pipes, and even kerosine lamps and cheap European vases. Lucifer matches are gaining a considerable sale. The people are so poor that often the whole stock of a shop is not worth more than a few shillings, and the people will spend long in chaffering over a price of a few "cash"—a coin of which nearly a hundred go to one of our pennies

The whole life and ambition of Korea centres in Seoul. The poor national life of the country, such as it is, centres there. For Seoul is the centre of official life, the gateway to all promotion. Its streets are thronged by lounging youths waiting for something to turn up. In it officials all over the country have town houses, leaving their work to rural subordinates during a great part of the year. Absentee landed proprietors squeeze their tenants everywhere in order to squander their means amid the life of Seoul. Yet the place has neither theatres nor amusements nor public gardens nor fine religious buildings, for priests are forbidden to enter under pain of death.

"The nocturnal silence," writes Mrs. Bishop, "is very impressive. There is no human hum throb or gurgle. The darkness too, is absolute as there are few if any lighted windows to the streets. Upon a silence which may be felt the deep penetrating boom of the great bell breaks with a sound which is almost ominous."

THE KING AND HIS COURT.

The King of Korea, or Emperor, as he has been called since 1897, is a short, sallow man, rather plain, with thin moustache and tufted chin. He is nervous, and twitches his hands, but has a dignified pose, and is both intelligent and amiable. He was only twelve when he came to the throne in 1864, and is the twenty-eighth Sovereign of a dynasty that has ruled for over five hundred years. His father, a man of great strength of character, took the chief power as Regent, with the title of Tai Wen Kun, "Lord of the Great Court," and ruled with a rod of iron until 1873. He furiously persecuted the missionaries who brought into the country the unsuccessful French expedition of 1866, and for years carried on a frantic anti-foreign crusade, which eventually broke down under the combined pressure of the Powers. He has been described by a native writer as having "bowels of iron and a heart of stone." After the young King assumed the reins of power the Tai Wen Kun, his father, became leader of the Conservative Party, perpetually intriguing against all treaties and all foreigners, and he is said to have instigated the attack on the Japanese Legation in 1882, when an attempt was made to kidnap the then Queen and to kill the King. Afterwards he was himself kidnapped and deported to China as a prisoner, but during his absence in 1884 a second revolution broke out, and the King only escaped by jumping on to the back of a bunch and being carried into the Chinese camp outside Seoul.

The King is as friendly to foreigners as his father showed himself the reverse, and Western influence in Korea has been greatly strengthened by the fact that in 1896 he married Miss Emily Brown, an American lady. The present Empress of Korea is the daughter of a Presbyterian missionary from Wisconsin, resident in Korea since it was opened to foreigners and for some time she was lady-in-waiting to the late Empress Min, who was done to death mysteriously in 1895. Shortly after the murder the Emperor Yi Hong raised Emily Brown to the rank of Bin or Royal Princess, and married her, and in the following year, when a son was born, she was raised to Imperial rank, in accordance with the dynastic laws of Korea, The son of Yi Hong and Emily Brown is not, however, Crown Prince, there being a son by the late Empress born in 1874

In his great granite palace his Majesty lives very much apart from his subjects, and is rarely seen by them, When he appears in public the scene is one of almost unexampled magnificence and splendour. Shops must be closed, but spectators are allowed to line the streets and Seoul possesses several wide in thoroughfares notably South-street which is fifty yards wide parts, in striking contrast to the squalid and in tortuous alleys of the city generally.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THE FIRST DAY.

GOOD sport was witnessed at Mahaluxmi yesterday afternoon although it was ended with the pencillers well ahead. One of the largest crowds yet seen on the course assembled there, and amongst those who witnessed the racing was H. H. the Nizam and his suite. The first race, which attracted five ponies who have often run in company, was won by that sterling mare Veera. La France was the popular fancy, possibly owing to the excellent form she showed a fortnight ago. Had she not swerved in the run home possibly she might have brought home her backers' money. However, Heeroo rode a fine race, and his mount needed no coaxing. With the second race the troubles of the public began. Owing to conditions of weight and distance Little Joker was adjudged a good thing, and apart from the actual winner he was undoubtedly the best horse of his field, However, the race ended in a surprise, Farewell, about whom twenties could be had, carrying off the spoils with very little trouble. There was another upset in the Mahaluxmi Stakes, Firecracker disappointing his backers and being well beaten by Mr. Noble's Planet, an old horse that has often passed the winning post first on the Mahaluxmi course. Firecracker made a big effort at the distance, but Planet, who had held a big lead all along, was easily able to keep ahead. However, in the next race, Mameluke delighted his backers by winning without trouble, Heeroo playing a waiting game and winning easily before the stand. The biggest event of the day, the Mansfield Plate, was another surprise, Vigorous, a new horse of H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala, was strongly fancied at the opening of the betting although business eventually veered to Bell Brand and finally strongly settled on Kingston. The winner turned up in Harpist, who ran as good a race as he has ever done. Finally a hot favourite won the Gaye Cup. Lady Avon, a beautifully-formed pony from Mr. J. D. Scott's stud, made hacks of her field. Gentle Lady, who was scratched on her form, was just such another mare last year, and doubtless this pair will take a large share of the stakes this year. The following were the details:—

The Lilliput Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second received Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 14 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs. 600 or over: once, 4lbs. twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs, 3,000, 3lbs., of Rs. 5,000, 5lbs; in addition to above penalties. Allowances—C B's 2lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs G K & D D's ch aus m Veera 8st. 11lbs Heeroo 1
Mr Finch's b or br aus m La France 8st. 11lbs, Williams 2
H H AgaKhan's ch aus g Cocos 8st. 11lbs Robison 3
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 8st. 11lbs Penter 0
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus m Bandicoot, 8st 8lbs Bind 0

Betting.—7 to 4 on La France, Veera 2 to 1, Haydn 8 to 1, Cocos 12 to 1, Bandecoot 20 to 1.

The Race.—Haydn gave trouble at the start. Veera jumped off with Bandecoot in attendance, and led all the way. At the distance La France came up on the outside, but failed to catch Veera, who won cleverly by a length; half a length between second and third Time. 1min. 5 3-5 secs.

The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes.—Rs. 2,600, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 900 or over previous to 1st April, 1903. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W I Penalties—Winners since 1st April, 1903, of a race value Rs. 900, or over; once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 5lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas & A Nanji's g a h Farewell, 7st. 6lbs Elliott 1
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 7st. A Hoyt 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 8st. 9lbs C B Mahomed 3
Lt.-Col. Desaraj Urs' b a h Delight, 8st 7lbs., Melson 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 8st. 1lbs Robinson 0
Messrs Mustapha Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris 8st. 1lb Nama 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 7st. 12lbs Herod 0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moorad 7st. 9lbs Oomerkhan 0
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 7st 9lbs Southal 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanai's b a h Mosumma 7st. 6lbs Kamad 0
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal 7st. 3lbs Noormahomed 0
Messrs A A Saif & E Rasheed's b a h Young Taisseer, 7st. 3lbs Richardson 0
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 6st. 11lbs Bennett 0

Betting.—Little Joker 6 to 4 against, 5 to 1 Moon 6 to 1 Arabistan, and Shah Jehan, 8 to Sir Jumal, 10 to 1 Nainava; any price the others:

The Race—Little Joker jumped off and led the field in a bunch to the distance, where Farewell forged ahead and won by half a length; one length between second and third. Time.—1 min. 22 3-5 secs.

The Mahaluxmi Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third. Rs. 200. A Handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000, or over since 31st March, 1901. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr Noble's b aus g Planet 7st. 5lbs. Nelson........ 1
H H Aga Khan & Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker 7st. 6lbs. Heero........ 2
Messrs M Goculdas & A Nanji's ch aus m Gnullo 7st. 11lbs. William........ 3
Mr. J C Galstonn's br aus m Cretone 9st. 13lbs. Robinson 0
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus g Spark 7st. 9lbs. Bond... 0
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Dioptrics 7st. 7lbs Hoyt 0
Mr T L Roberts' br aus g Dumbell 7st. 2lbs Bennet........ 0
Major Vans-Agne's b aus g Corrie Roy 7st. 1lbs. Richardson........ 0
Captain Wilson's br e h Misty 6st. 7lbs S Khan... 0
Messrs G K & D D's bl aus m Overture 6st. Nama 0

Betting.—Evens, Firecracker, Spark, Gaullo and Planet, 5 to 1; Cretonne 3 to 1, Dioptics 6 to 1; longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Planet jumped off some distance ahead with Fire cracker leading the bunch Fire cracker made a big effort at the distance but was unable to catch Planet who won by the lengths, Gnullo being one length behind. Time 1 min, 58 4-3 secs.

The Bombay Derby.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 500, and the third Rs. 300. For Arabs W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1901, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once 4lbs; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000, 3lbs.; of Rs. 7,000, 7lbs. in additions to above penalties. Allotment Ponies 14 hands and under as per General Conditions. Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—1 mile and 3 Furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mameluke 9st. 10lbs. Heeroo 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Hyderi 9st 3lbs, Penton........ 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught 8st. 4lbs Kamad 3
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant 8st. 13lbs. Oomerkhan 0
Mr R D Sethna's ch a h Sandow 8st. 11lbs. A Hoyt 0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 8st. 10lbs. Robinson 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 8st. 6lbs Williams 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught 8st. 4lbs. Kamad........ 0
Mr J D Scott's b a g Secunder 8st. 0lbs. Ames... 0
Mr K G Gaekwad's b a h Reminder 8st. 0lbs. Southall 0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Adonis 7st. 7lbs. Bennett........ 0
Mr R R S's ch a c Seagull 6st. 6lbs. Nelson........ 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sky lark 6st. 0lbs. Richardson 0

Betting.—Mameluke 2 to 1 on, 1 Bay Middleton 4 to 1; Hyderi 5 to 1, Gallant 8 to 1; Sandow Narunjee, Connaught Secunder, Reminder and Adonis 10 to 1, Seagull 12 to 1, Skylark 20 to 1,

The Race,—Hyderi took the lead and ran well to the bend where Mameluke assumed the upper hand and won comfortably by 2 lengths Time 2 min, 37 2-5 secs,

The Mansfield Plate.—Rs 4,000 out of which second receives Rs. 600 and the third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist 7st. 6lbs. Heeroo 1
Mr Saunders' br aus m Blue Blood 7st, Elliott ... 2
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus h Vigorous 8st. 13lbs., Southall 0
Mr Finch's b or br e m Court Belle by Despair—Collessie 8st. 6lbs., Bennett........ 3
Mr J D Scott's b aus g Forest 9st. 10lbs. Ames ... 0
Mr J Gove's b aus g Kingston 7st. 13lbs. Williams 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' ch aus g Courara by Gigue—Corday 6st. 12lbs. Melson 0
Mr W E Taylor's br aus g Bell Brand 6st. 5lbs., Kamad 0

Betting.—3 to 2 Kingston, threes Bell Brand and vigorous, Fores, Harpest, Fires Forest. Sixes Blue Blood and Courara.

The Race.—Blue Blood jumped off and led to the Bend where Harpest came out and won by half a length, half a length betwen Second and third. Time 1 min. 15 3-5 secs.

The Gaye Cup.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. For Ponies 14.2 and under new measurement, 14-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March. 1901, of a race value Rs. 600 or over: once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of aggregate value Rs. 5,000, 3lbs; of Rs. 7,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penealties. Allowances—C. B.'s 11lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. J D Scott's br or bl aus m Lady Avon by—Soult First Love 8st. 9lbs., Ames 1
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 8st. 12lbs. Oomerhhan 2
Mr Pawson's ch e g Idleness 9st. 1lb. Southall........ 3
Mr. Galstaun's b aus m Gun Metal 9st. 1lbs. Robinson........ 0
Mr R R S.'s bl aus g Comeback 9st., Penton 0
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba 9st., Heeroo 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture 9st., Williams 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 8st. 3lbs., A Hoyt 0

Betting.—Lady Avon 2 to 1 in, Russley Rose 5 to 2, Idleness 6 to 1, Indabba 8 to 1, the rest tens and longer odds.

The Race.—Russley Rose led out with Lady Avon in attendance, the latter horse waited until the distance and then took the lead and won confortably by two lengths. Time.1 min. 4 secs.

HOME AND SCHOOL EDUCATION.

LAWS OF INSTRUCTION.

UNDER the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli Mr. R. P. Masani M. A., gave his second lecture on Home and School Education on Tuesday, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The lecturer observed that method of instruction was, next to the fixing of subjects, by far the most important problem to be settled. But just as nobody cared whether would-be parents knew anything about bringing up children, so also it seemed to be nobody's business to ascertain whether the tutor was conversant with even the very elementary laws of instruction. In the teachers for advanced classes a modicum of knowledge was deemed requisite but for teaching the infant classes, where knowledge of psychology and of other principles of child nature and practical padagogy was a "sine qua non" any one who could read or write the vernacular was considered good enough. Speaking of the existing antiquated method of teaching, the lecturer pointed out that the new system was not the outcome of mere faddism but was based on the acknowledged principles of mental and moral philosophy and had taken for its development more than a century and a half the first principles have been enunciated by Pestalozzi and these having been amplified by other German, French British and American educationists. From this new system could be deduced a few simple laws of instructing children from their very infancy to the schoolgoing age, viz., attention to physique, the influence of surroundings such as objects seen or voices heard on the natural cultivation of the child's physical mental, and moral capacities the recognition of play as a factor of natural education which required knowledge on the part of parents as to what toys to place in their hands at one stage and what at another and how best to concentrate attention and secure accuracy by means of games such as those prescribed by Froebel the effect of giving appropriate advice or relating stories suitable to particular occasions and the strengthening of memory by making the child recapitulate these before other children on suitable occasions. As for educating grown up children either at school or at home, the first most simple and all-important principle was to aim at developing the faculty of observation without the proper development of which it was impossible to mature other faculties. Hence the natural instinct in children for observation—an instinct which is generally the source of the frolics of the little ones. Self-development at all stages of instruction was insisted upon by another principle of the new system. Only from the simple could the complex be understood, only from the unknown could the child proceed to the known. Consequently any ready assistance rendered in the study of new problems must crush all originality and individuality—the dearth of which was only recently deplored by H. H. the Gaekwar as the greatest curse under which all India groaned to-day. Ninety-nine out of a hundred note-books therefore required to be put in flames and the services of private tutors should be utilized for other and more productive purposes. Another important principle insisted on was the necessity for creating interest in studies which also emphasized the necessity of reforms in the present driest of dry method of teaching. It was to be noted with gratification that a Government Committee was re-drafting vernacular text-books on rational principles. But why confine the work of improvement to language study alone? Text-books pertaining to all subjects required re-writing. Further, was to be considered the question of introducing reforms in the system of giving home work and the marking and examination system on the lines of those already adopted in German schools as could be gathered from Mr. Russel's valuable work on German Higher Schools; and as all these gave rise to difficult and complex questions as to the capacity of teachers, the reorganization of classes, &c., necessitating large funds, if a Commission were appointed to suggest reforms and practical measures, the results of its investigations would be more far reaching than what might be expected from of those of the University Commission. In conclusion it was pointed out that instead of depending for reforms on Government aid or private enterprise, the different communities must themselves endeavour to endow as many ideal institutions as possible. The Poverty of the people was much talked of and various remedial measures had been suggested and undertaken but the axe should be laid at the root of the evil, which was defective school education.

NEW MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

KHAN BAHADUR Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgar has been appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Chichgar is a man of many-sided activities and has taken a prominent part in the social, moral, and intellectual advancement of his community. In different undertakings for the public good he has shown himself a disinterested, earnest, and conscientious worker. As Honorary Secretary of the schools belonging to the Parsi Girls' Schools Association he introduced considerable reforms in the old mode of teaching. He is an advocate of the Kindergarten combined with the Herbertian system and has laboured to adapt it to the life and conditions of the people of this country. The Parsi Girls' schools have been approved of by some of the highest educational authorities in Bombay. Mr. Chichgar has been favourably known throughout his long connection with the Masonic fraternity. At the opening ceremony of the Freemasons Hall, in Ravelin Street, Lord Sandhurst paid a graceful compliment to Mr. Chichgar's zeal in collecting subscriptions for the edifice. In recognition of his services in this respect the Masonic bodies have subscribed for a bust of Mr. Chichgar, to be placed in the Masonic Hall. When the Duke of Connaught succeeded the King as Grand Master of Freemasonary in England he suggested the appointment of two honorary members of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, and Lord Northcote selected Mr. Chichgar for the post, and he was thus admitted to the English Constitution. Mr. Chichgar's services in the cause of the Lascars have been marked with zeal, and assiduity. Mr. Chichgar was invited by Government to give evidence before the Committee of Inquiry in London. This enquiry resulted practically in the vindication of the rights of the Lascars. Mr. Chichgar was then also summoned to give evidence before the Committee that sat on the question of the Naval Reserve. He has interested himself in religious reform and the social well-being of his co-religionists and has also assisted in promoting their physical improvement, associating himself with the friends of the Parsi Gymnastic Institution on the Esplanade. He was one of the founders of the Parsi Gymkhana, and its first honorary secretary. As a social reformer he with Mr. K. R. Cama has been giving lectures in Navsari, and other towns of Gujerat during the Christmas holidays. As a member of the Municipal Corporation he has devoted much time and attention to drainage and questions of hygiene.

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BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, The Hon. Mr. Vithaldass Domodar Dr. N. N.Katrak, Mr. Kahandas Keshevdas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

STREET IMPROVEMENT IN THE FORT.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated that Mr. Nanabhai Ibrahim the owner of a house in Bhoiwar Lane, Fort having been served with a notice by the Drainage Department to carry out certain drainage arrangements at the building requested to be informed whether the Municipality would require the property for street improvement. As nearly the whole of the property lies within the Improvement lines of Bhoiwar Street sanctioned by the Corporation as shown in the plan, he was asked to state the price at which he would part with it. He claimed Rs. 4,200, but he has been induced to part with it for Rs. 3,000, at which amount the Executive Engineer values it.

"In my letter of 25th January 1904, I have stated what properties have already been acquired in the Lane, and I recommend that this property be also acquired. If the Standing Committee and the Corporation approve of the acquisition, the cost can be met from the Street Improvement Grant. The area of the land is about 64 square yards, and its value is estimated at Rs. 1,280, at the rate of Rs 20 per square yard minus the capitalized value of rental payable to the Collector or the Fazindar. The value of the superstructure is estimated at Rs. 1,720."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for consideration and orders, with an intimation that the Committee approval of the price offered by the Commissioner for the property in question.

ROADS ON THE NOWROJI HILL.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshir Sheth requesting that the question of repairs &c of roads on the Nowroji Hill might be given early attention and that orders might be issued either for their being repaired or for taking steps to determine as to who was responsible for the cost of the repairs of the roads.

The Commissioner in his letter states:—The question as to whether the roads on Nowroji Hill are private streets or public streets or streets as defined in the Municipal Act has been in dispute between the Municipality and Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshir Sheth for a long time. Mr. Jalbhai at one time maintained that the roads were his private property. Subsequently he stated that some of them were streets, and in his letter under reference he states that there is no doubt that these roads are "public streets" within the meaning of the Municipal Act. On Mr. Jalbhai's acknowledging that some of the roads were streets action under Section 305 of the Municipal Act was with the sanction of the Standing Committee taken against the owners of the several premises fronting, adjoining or abutting on 1st Nowroji Hill Road and Nowroji Hill North to level metal, &c., these roads. As the owners however failed to carry out the requirements of the notices served on them under section 305 of the Municipal Act a portion of 1st Nowroji Hill Road was taken in hand by the Municipality and bills for the charges incurred have been forwarded to the owners for payment and action is being taken for their recovery. In the meantime the work of the remaining portion of 1st Nowroji Hill Road and Nowroji Hill North side has been stopped. Until the action taken as above set forth is brought to a conclusion it is not advisable to proceed further in the matter."

The chairman proposed that the applicant be informed that the matter was receiving attention and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee of the result of the action taken against the owners of the houses for the recovery of the expenses incurred on a portion of the road.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the question was a complicated one and should not be disposed of in a haphazard way. As the Commissioner had already taken action in the matter, nothing further could be done. He was of opinion that no reply was necessary and that the letter should only be recorded.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said Mr. Jalbhoy should be informed that steps were being taken in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said as the Commissioner was absent from the meeting the matter should be postponed for a week. He proposed an amendment to that effect which was adopted.

LAW LEVEL CHANNEL.

The Commissioner reported to the Committee that he had accepted the tender of Messrs Alimahomed Kassam and Company at Rs. 4,21,058, which was the lowest of the three Tenders received for the work of Low Level Channel No. 2 and Channel No. 1 from Worli Road to Junction Road and Masonry Drains in Arthur and Haines Roads.

The report was recorded.

The Committee approved of the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Company for the supply of a fire escape and a Merryweather's Chemical Fire Engine at Rs. 3,375 and Rs. 8,085 respectively.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned till Friday next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MERVAN KHODADAD IRANEE.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, an interim order for a month was granted to the insolvent.

RE RUNCHODDAS MORARJI AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, a rule nisi was granted for their final discharge and made returnable after four months.

RE PETAMBER SHIVJI.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the insolvent was granted permission to serve notices on his creditors.

RE HANSRAJ KHERAJ SHANKAR

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co. on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application for an interim order. Counsel cited a decision of the Appeal Court in the case of Javerimal Chanzamal in which they had been ship-wrecked on the point of having failed to file the schedule in compliance with rule 10, form K. Under Section 13 of the Act the insolvent had not deposited his books with the Official Assignee, nor had he shown his receipts and payments from year to year. He was now in jail, which was a proper place for persons like him, who indulged in speculative business by entering into wagering contracts; and whose application should be dismissed.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent said his client was only a sub-partner and the books were not with him. A perusal of the affidavit would show that fact; also, that the schedule was correct as far as it went. He was perfectly willing to prepare the schedule in compliance with the Act, and to deposit his books with the Official Assignee provided he was let out of jail under a protection order for a short term, and was allowed to see the books which were in another person's charge. As to his learned friend's remarks about the insolvent's speculative transactions, it was not required by the Indian Bankruptcy Act that a man should start in business with a capital.

Mr. Davar said the books were in the possession of Umarsi Dheraj, accused's brother.

His lordship: It is quite unnecessary to go further. The man must not be let out of jail.

Mr. Mankar: Will your Lordship allow the matter to stand over, as the point was not before the court?

His lordship: It would be absolute nonsense to do so.

The interim order was refused.

RE MUNCHERSHA SORABJEE MASTER.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, opposed on behalf of Dr. Rustomji K Kharadi, the granting of an interim order. Insolvent's petitions had twice been dismissed, and he had made statements in the present matter, which were not borne out by evidence.

Mr. Weldon, for the insolvent, explained that accused had been unable to pay his instalments, as directed by the Court, owing to the obligation he was under to pay off the money he had borrowed to file his insolvency.

After hearing some evidence, his lordship refused to grant an interim order.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Grand Western Handicap—Glen Albyn, Hillsborough Presbyterian, Bouquet, Wild Raven, Tecoota and Min.
The Produce Plate—Chlisine, Lady Newcroft and Bijley
The Imperial Plate—Momso, Yardly and Pet Girl.
The Dealers Plate—Officer, Brigand and Vasco,

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 10th February, 1904.

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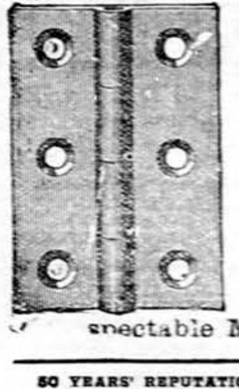

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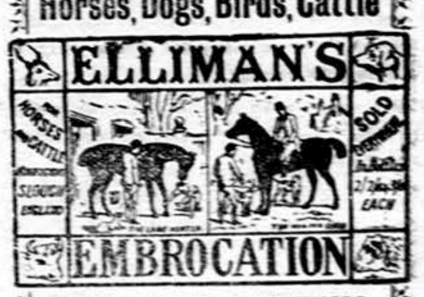

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PURELY PERSONAL.

Every now and again on opening his morning paper a man sees a record of a death which seems to leave an enormous and unfillable gap in the round of social life. Such a death is that of Admiral Sir Henry Keppel the bluff genial, lion-hearted old sailor who had a record so adventurous and a personality so lovable. Indeed, his popularity might be said to be complete; it touches every stratum of society, from the newsboy, whose voice unconsciously takes on a lower and deeper note as he calls out the contents of his journal, to the King who mourns one of his oldest most intimate and most affectionately considered friends. Some of the secret of the hold he had in people's regard may perhaps be found in the remark he is said to have recently made to a friend who attempted to condole with him on the state of his health. I am over ninety years of age, and I have lived and enjoyed every hour of my life. I am well content to go. There is something so bracing so spirit-giving about those people who can look upon life as something to be got through daringly and enjoyably.

And surely Sir Henry did defy both tides and time. Were an official life to be published no more fitting biographer could be found than some writer of sensational historical romance. Ready to hand for once would be a hero of real life, the bald account of the events of whose career would make more exciting reading than anything that could be set out in the embroidery of imagination. Could a more interesting opening for the life of a hero be drawn from fiction than that contained in a simple record he himself gave of his early babyhood? His age was three weeks, when, as he said: I was put in my father's footpan to be interred in the garden at the back of the house, not being entitled to a berth in consecrated ground, but, before the final screwing down, the nurse discovered there was life in the small thing. It goes without saying that the small thing so dramatically rescued from an unconsecrated grave, grew up into a small handful, and that his schooldays were such as are remembered by masters when those of their foremost educational lights are forgotten.

One of his pranks at the prearatory to which he was sent near Needham Market is so amusingly and tormentingly ingenuous, as told in the Admiral's reminiscences, that it bears manifold repetition: "As the warm weather auproached, I succeeded in finding where the master kept his hair powder, and with it mixed some finely powdered sugar. On coming into school the flies soon found him, and as he got warm his head became black instead of white. This little game exceeded my expectations, as, irritated beyond endurance, he dismissed the school." With this opening it fits in most naturally that young Keppel, at eleven years of age, should decide to join the Navy. His father, Lord Albemarle, decided that it was time that he and his brother Tom should choose a profession. Both chose the Navy. The Admiral gave the following account of the immediate result of this decision: "We both decided for the Navy. My father thought that we should have seperate professions. As we disagreed, I hit Tom in the eye. He was the bigger, and returned it with interest. When we had had enough my father decided we should both be sailors."

Like other noted sailors before him, Sir Harry cut a sorry figure at the Naval College at Gosport, to which he was sent. His final examination was almost a fiasco; even the ingenuity of having a map of England printed on his handkerchief discredited rather than helped him when the geographical questions came on, for the "fake" was discovered by an examiner.

But little "Harry" Kepple got the life he longed for, inspite of College red tape. To give a mere list of his voyages and adventures, from the day he first set forth from the Tweed would take up whole columns of this paper, and even that would hardly give as comprehensive a view of his career as this eloquent little summary, which is taken from a biographical sketch which appeared in the "Daily Express": Away back in the forties Keppel was chasing pirates in the waters around Borneo. In the China war of over sixty years ago he had command of the "Dido," and won distinction at the destruction of the Chinese fleet. He was quite an old fighting hand when he served in the Baltic and the Black Sea during the Crimean war. After the close of the campaign he returned to China, and covered himself with glory in the desperate "cutting out" work at Fatshan Creek.

No greater enemy of officialdom ever lived. He was wont to tell with delight how, after bombarding a Japanese town at a time of profound peace, because of a failure to give satisfaction for an insult to the British flag he received a sever reprimand from the British Government and a letter of thanks from Lord Palmerston, who was its head. Being on a court-martial to try an officer who had lost his ship, he astonished his fellow officers by remarking in his blunt, sailor like way, "Personally, I don't care a d—n for an officer who has not lost at least one ship."

In all the descriptions of a life so full of change, of adventure and of danger, as that of Sir Henry's there is one persistent note—that of a familiar fondness. It is only to be found in the obituaries of men who have been kind as well as brave, of men who in all surroundings and on all occasions remain gentlemen. A gallant officer and a true gentleman, what nobler epitaph, and who has deserved it better, than Admiral Sir Henry Keppel?

Lady Marjorie, in her schooldays, first played truant in this wise. To ride behind her mother's famous high-steppers with a groom and a governess for companions was no special delight and she craved instead the keener excitement of journeying unattended, on the slow-moving horse tram-cars plying between Warwick and Leamington. One day she escaped from her governess and from the Castle, and spent the entire afternoon on the tram-cars. When lesson hours were past and pocket-money exhausted the truant returned home to face the music, and to tell the story of her afternoon's adventures. A little later, when Lady Marjorie became a pupil at the Warwick Girls' High School, where many of the tradesmen's daughters are educated, she had unrestricted opportunities of taking pleasure on the tram-cars, but she always says that the rides on that stolen afternoon were the jolliest in her experience.

The town of Warwick, through the main streets of which Lady Marjorie's bridal procession passed on its way to St. Mary's Church, is a staid and striking contrast (says a correspondent of the "Westmintster Gazette") to its gay and fashionable neighbour, Royal Leamington Spa. Its streets appear always to be deserted except in the summer-time, when the American visitors are hurrying from the castle to the church; and it was a Yankee who hit off the sleepy characteristic of the town when he stood in the Jury street and exclaimed: "Fine old village; pity it is not inhabited." Warwick has three small industries—the manufacture of stained glass, of agricultural implements, and of gelatine; but it was not to these that the women of Warwick turned when they decided to give Lady Marjorie a wedding present peculiarly associated with the town. They went instead to a Warwick wood-carver, whose studio has been visited several times by King Edward as Prince of Wales, and chose a beautiful piece of delicate workmanship representing a dead bird enmeshed in a tangle of briars.

"I wonder," writes a well-informed contributor how many of the readers of "M. A. P." noticed the singular mistake made by most of the illustrated papers when the Duke of Norfolk's forthcoming wedding was announced? It is the elder daughter of Lord Herries—Miss Gwendolen Maxwell—who is to be premier Duchess, and yet the photograph published was that of her sister, Miss Angela."

The death of Lord Braybrooke, the much-respected Master of Magdalene Cambridge, reduces by one the rather interesting little band of clerical peers, who adorn the Upper House—clerical peers, it must be noted, as distinguished from Lords spiritual. The Bishops who sit in the House of Lords are "ex officio" spiritual, but not peers, whereas the peer parsons are peers indeed, but not spiritual; in other words they sit and vote in virtue of their temporal peerages, and are only spiritual, as it were, by accident. Their numbers at present include marquis and several earls, as well as lords of lesser degree.

Lord Normanby, who ranks first among the parson-peers, and is the only clerical marquis, bore for seven-and-twenty years the style of Earl of Mulgrave, and was ordained under that courtesy designation. He has been a Lancashire vicar, a Riviera chaplain, a successful schoolmaster, and a canon of Windsor, and has lately when nearing his jubilee birthday, taken to himself a marchioness. Tall and handsome and gifted with a singular courtesy and charm of manner, Lord Normanby is a man of many friends (as was evinced on the occasion of his recent marriage), and he is the happy owner of a castle in Yorkshire which is not a show house, and yet is, within and without, one of the most charming of English homes.

THE Rev. David Macrae, at the recent annual conversazione at Gilfillan Church, Dundee, protested against the gross injustice done to Scottish histori and Scotland's historical position by the books used in Scottish schools. He said that if the Scots were not asleep, like Samson in the lap of Delilah, they would let the English publishers and people know that they would no more tolerate school-books that turned "Britain" into "England" than the English would tolerate school books that would turn "England" into "Scotland." The Fiery Cross endorses Mr. Macrae's protest and says that the misuse of "England" and "English" is "constant and flagrant."

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RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

BEFORE GOING TO BED

USE

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC

TOOTH POWDER

instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.

It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S

Prickly-heat Soap

(10% Crystal Carbolic)

is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY.

TAKE "LINSEED COMPOUND" TRADE MARK

"Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS

OF ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS. FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, &c. AN AGREEABLE APERIENT.

KAY'S TIC PILLS CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA. VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.

AVOID IMITATIONS.

USE COAGULINE TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.

MANUFACTORY, STOCKPORT, ENGLAND.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) SARSAPARILLA HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS.

5 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼ × 3¼.

Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model Prices from £6 17 6
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De Luxe Model ,, £10 10 0
Roll Film Model ,, £6 17 6

The "ENSIGN."

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to

GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 [illegible]	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 6	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. [illegible]

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurances is specially recommended.

K. F. ALLUM General Manager.

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WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SALE.

Special Reductions for the last Week,

From February 15th to February 20th.

TEA SETS Rs. 6-12. For 6 persons. Consisting of 21 pieces, in green, red or blue. Usual Price, Rs. 10-8.

BREAKFAST SETS Rs. 13-8. For 6 persons. Consisting of 28 pieces. In green, red, blue, or olive. Usual price, Rs. 18.

DINNER SETS, Rs. 13-8. Valois dinner set for 6 persons, consisting of 30 pieces. Prettily decorated in nut brown. Usual price, Rs. 19-8.

CRYSTAL TUMBLERS. Half Pint and one Pint sizes. Usual Prices, Rs. 4-14 and 1-14. Sale Price, Rs. **2-6** and **1-8,** per dozen,

BRASS TABLE LAMPS Rs. 2-12. Brass reading Lamps with 10''' Kosmos burner and opal shade. Usual Price, Rs. 3-12.

CUPS AND SAUCERS Rs. 3-12 doz. White English China Cups anh Saucers with gold line and edge, with sprig in bottom of cups. Usual price, Rs. 6-8 per dozen. Sale Price, **3-14.**

NIGHT LIGHTS RE. 1-2. Brass containers, swing balance action. Lunar burners. Very useful for bathroom, passages, etc. Usual Price, Rs. 1-12.

ALUMINIUM PIE DISHES HALF PRICE, Pure Aluminium best manufacture, Sizes 6¼ and 9 inches long. Usual price, Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. Reduced to Half Price.

WALL LAMPS, SINGLE BURNER. Bronzed tin containers, ⅝" burners, with bright tin reflectors. Usual price, Rs. 1-6. Sale Price, As. **14.**

ODDMENTS IN PLATED SPOONS, ETC. Good quality. Sheffield Plated Spoons, Forks, etc. Odd lines all reduced 25 per cent.

HORSE BRUSHES. ANS. 12. Polished wood backs, with handle best fibre. Very special value. Usual Price Rs. 1/4. Sale Price, As. **12.**

DINNER SERVICES. THE LADAS Dinner Set for 6 persons. Usual price, Rs. 23. Consists of 30 pieces and is decorated neatly with an Ivy leaf pattern. Sale price, Rs. **15-12.**

ENGLISH ALUMINIUM WARE
Frypans. Usual Price, Rs. 5-12. Now Rs. **3-2.**
Tumblers. Usual Price, Rs. 1-8. Now As. **12.**
Kettles. Usual Price, 16-12. Now Rs. **9-4.**
Saucepans. Usual Price, Rs 6-8. Now Rs. **3-6.**

WHITE CUPS AND SAUCERS. Usual Price, Rs. 2-14 per doz. Special sale Price Rs. **1-8.**

SUNLIGHT LAMPS. 24 only of these famous hanging lamps. Usual Price, Rs. 36. Sale Price, Rs. **27-8.**

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES
THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Price
per 100
Rs. 7.

Price
Per 100
Rs. 5-8.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON,

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

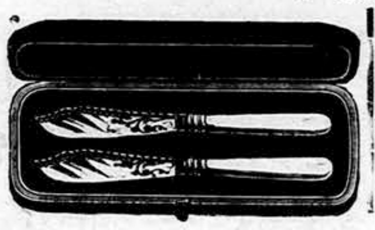
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.

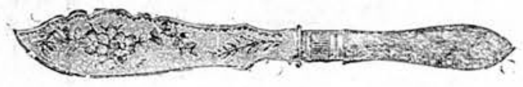

Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.


Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.

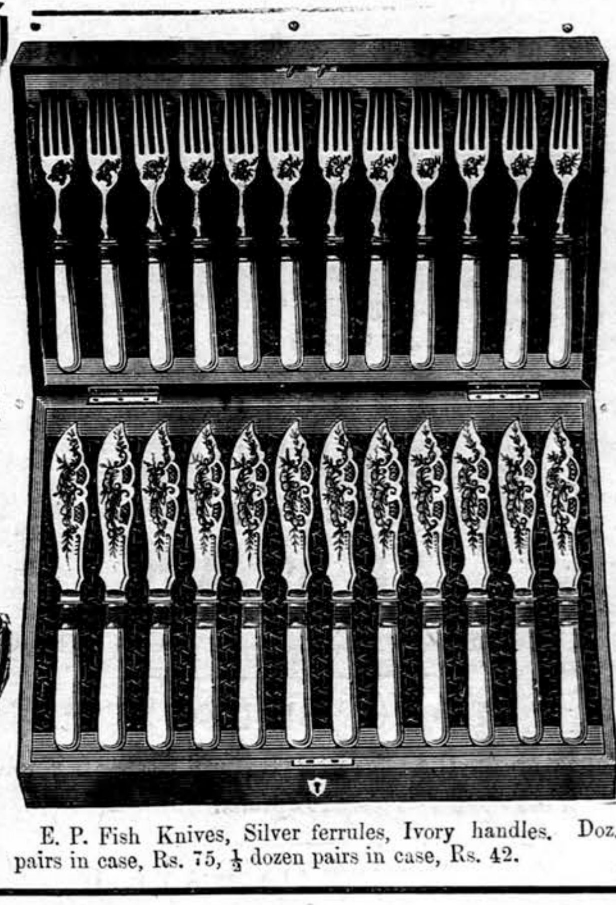
Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved.
Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.

Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.


E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot.
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

TRADE BIG G MARK

CURES
MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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